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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. NO. 310.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

RUMORED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF METZ.

SOISSONS SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

Prussian Line Closing in Upon Paris.

THE UHLANS AT PROVINS.

No Hope of a Suspension of Hostilities.

Bismarck's Interview with Napoleon.

A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT ROME

Protest of the Pope Against Italian Invasion.

Prussian Losses Thus Far Over 170,000.

No Person Allowed to Leave Paris After To-day.

The French Blockade to be Raised.

Victor Hugo's Views of the War.

An Appeal to Prussia to Desist.

Disposition of Troops for the Defense of Paris.

Prussian Losses at Strasburg Very Small.

A BREACH MADE IN THE WALLS.

The Final Assault to be Made a Week Hence.

ENGLAND.

Rumored Unconditional Surrender of Metz.

LONDON, September 13, 5 P. M.—It is rumored in the streets that Metz has surrendered unconditionally. While no official advices attend the news, it is credited at the Prussian Embassy.

No Hope of a Suspension of Hostilities.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Post* says all hope of suspension of hostilities has been abandoned.

Bismarck's Interview with Napoleon.

Bismarck's official report to King William, dated Doncherry, 31 inst., recites at length an interview with the Emperor at Sedan, which lasted for three hours. Napoleon sought better conditions in the matter of capitulation than had been offered at first by the Germans. On this, a military point, Bismarck refused discussion, but announced that the Emperor might be quite willing and ready to discuss questions looking to peace. The Emperor replied that as he was a prisoner it was impossible, but referred the Count to the actual government at Paris. Bismarck replied that he was at Paris offered no entering point for such overtures. The Emperor then proposed that the French army be allowed to pass the Belgian frontier and there surrender their arms. He was told that the Germans had already stated further that he desired the horrors of war, but that he had yielded wholly to public opinion in declaring war. Bismarck accompanied the Emperor to Wilhelmshohe, and General Wimpffen was at that time negotiating with King William relative to the terms of the capitulation. The Emperor was not allowed to see the King until the negotiations for the surrender were concluded. When these were finally announced, they destroyed the Emperor's hope for better terms. The French officers were then dismissed on parole.

Bazaine and Telegraph Destroyed.

The German Chief has cut the Strasburg railway and telegraph a little beyond Noissy Le Sec, eight miles from Paris.

Minor News.

An edict has been issued that no person shall leave Paris after six o'clock, A. M., September 15th, without a special permit.

The National Garde were summoned to the fortifications to-day.

A Berlin telegram denies that Bancroft has tendered mediation on the part of the United States. There is no intention of such proceeding on the part of the United States government.

The Cabinet at Berlin have addressed a letter to Minister Washburne, tendering thanks for service in assisting expelled Germans in Paris.

The *Telegraph* says: A Paris correspondent says that the American Minister has authority but little valued there, and is regarded more as the good will of a power without weight in the European system.

On Sunday a Prussian reconnoitering party encountered a body of French in the forest of Senia, Thierry. A sharp engagement occurred and the Prussians were repulsed with considerable loss.

The steamer Napoleon III., of the General Trans-Atlantic line, is now engaged transporting French fugitives to England.

There is an active inquiry proceeding at Paris into the distribution of the vast secret service fund of the Empire.

The Paris *Figaro* regards the tender of American mediation as an opportunity for peace.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, with Prince Asturias, has withdrawn to Bavaria.

M. Thiers and Party in London.

LONDON, September 13.—M. Thiers and nine gentlemen arrived here this morning early from Dover, and were visited by Earl Granville.

Negotiations Going On in London.

LONDON, September 13.—Count Bernstoff, Russian Ambassador, who has been in conference with Earl Granville at Walmer Castle since Saturday last, returned to London this afternoon. Earl Granville, learning of the arrival at London of Thiers, also came into the city to-day, and is in consultation with him at the French Embassy.

Bills Protested in London.

LONDON, September 13.—Owing to the present unsatisfactory postal arrangements with America, bills are constantly arriving here only to be protested, because letters or advice sent by slower steamers arrive too late.

Thiers's Mission to England.

The *Times* says: M. Thiers comes to England pursuant to information reaching the Provisional Government, and is doubtless authorized to express the views of that Government touching peace. We hope those views may be accepted as the basis of negotiations. The conditions will probably embrace the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, or their occupation for three years by the Germans. If the terms are at all reasonable England will back them.

It is authorized that if no American Minister notified of the efforts for peace in Great Britain is Curtin, at St. Petersburg.

The Prussian Losses Thus Far.

LONDON, September 13.—A London letter contains a statement of the German losses on the authority of a medical man connected with the Prussian army; in the battles, including Gravelotte, 71,865 killed, prisoners and missing, and 97,000 wounded.

Communication Between Brussels and Paris Still Maintained.

LONDON, September 13.—Communication between Brussels and Paris is still maintained via Lisle and Quiersain. The chances of the successful defense of Paris are thought to increase hourly.

The Mission of Thiers to the Neutral Powers.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, in discussing the mission of Thiers to the neutral powers, hopes he will carry home convictions favorable to peace. To do so he must sacrifice many prejudices and absolute ideas. He will then set France a great example, and make his own influence more powerful.

Thiers in England—Terms for Peace.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 13.—Thiers looks careworn and ill, and shows a disinclination to conversation. A few words were interchanged with an old acquaintance at Dover, who inquired whether he came as an accredited envoy of the French republic. He intimated that he knew no Republic, only the Government for the defense of Paris. There is good authority for believing that definite propositions for peace will be offered in behalf of the Provisional Government of Paris and that Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British government, whose intervention is solicited. The terms are as follows: The agreement to Prussia of the war expenses; the destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine; the temporary occupation of Metz and Strasburg by the German troops until the election of an authorized Government for France, and the ratification of a treaty by the proper authorities.

An Interview with Victor Hugo.

A Paris letter of the 12th says: Yesterday I obtained an interview with Victor Hugo. He has determined to address a special appeal to the American people. Since you saw me last, he says, the snows of many years have whitened my head, but years of exile have not dead ened my heart. Desolation fills France to-day. My grief at the sight of the misfortunes which have befallen this unhappy land is too poignant to express in words. This is the work of a man who is now awaiting his crimes; but why should a conqueror not be satisfied with the blood of so many victims already sacrificed by this unholy ambition? Why should the King of Prussia, who declared he warred not upon the people of France, not be content, now that his antagonist has been stricken and has disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of Bonaparte allows me to return to my home, after an exile of nineteen years. Is it right that we should be slaughtered on our hearths because Prussia was provoked by a criminal whom providence has overtaken. The people of Germany are human as they are courageous. Their King misinterprets their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong the war and degrade the nation which has been dragged into the conflict. The appeal is addressed to Christian Germans. It was only a response to many solicitations received from every quarter of the Fatherland, to raise my humble voice against the barbarity of this war. I thank God it has been heard; for to-day I received a letter from the camp of King William, signed by 10,000 men in arms, saying they shrink from the slaughter. Will not the United States, the common home of so many Germans and French; will not its citizens, if the Government refuses, make a Christian effort to extinguish this horrid torch of war? Will not the elder sister of our young Republic stretch forth her hand of remonstrance at the united calamity which threatens us? I will appeal to them, in my own humble name, and may heaven vouchsafe that my accents of anguish may reach their hearts and incline them to protest in the name of reason and humanity against the useless waste of life; against the sacrifice of a people at command of the King, against the infliction of death upon their unoffending brother people. In terms like these Victor Hugo expressed the torture that seemed to rack his mind at all he had seen and heard of the miseries and sufferings produced by the war. In reply to a question, Victor Hugo said he believed the Republic would accept peace on any honorable terms short of a dismembered territory.

The Streets of Paris Filled with Soldiers.

There is a great movement in every part of the city to-day. The streets are filled with thousands of soldiers, marching and countermarching. Rochefort has been appointed commander of the barricades. Louis Blanc has a striking article in the *Rerefiste* in which he proposes that Prussia shall leave the people of Alsace and Lorraine to vote whether they will attach themselves to France or Germany.

Disposition of Troops for the Defense of Paris.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 13.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, Tuesday, writes that the campaign plans are divided. The active army is under a separate commander. The guns there and in the forts are manned by sailors from Cherbourg and Toulouse. The forts are garrisoned by the National and Mobile Guards. Within and without the walls a military discipline. A line of troops is stationed between the exterior forts and ramparts, supported by volunteers and provincial mobile.

The Situation at Strasburg.

The 72d correspondent of the London Telegraph writes on the 9th: In the sorties on Thursday and Friday the French report the German losses from eight to ten thousand men. The actual loss was under fifty. The total loss during the last fortnight will not exceed one hundred and fifty. The efforts to divert the river fail, which fills the moat, have resulted in complete success. New mortars have been placed in position, which throw a shell of two hundred pounds weight. The whole face of the citadel is exceedingly effective. A breach has already been made in the walls, and an assault will be ready a week hence. The capitulation of the place is expected before the final attempt.

Naval Movements—The French Blockade to be Raised.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 13.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at Hamburg writes: There are many indications that the French shortly intend to raise the blockade in the Baltic and North Seas. When Napoleon heard that the republic had been proclaimed and had appointed Naval Minister, he assembled the officers of the squadron on the flag ship, and consulted them as to the expediency of recognizing the new republic. They were all were willing, and Fourichon started for Cherbourg. The greater part of the Baltic fleet is concentrated at Kioge Bay and in Danish waters, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Danish King. The blockships will be ordered soon to return to France. The blockade is continually evaded, as the ships are unfit for such service.

Advices to-day from Alsen Sound warn vessels against entering the Roadstead, all communication having been just closed by a triple row of torpedoes.

Hamburg has been notified to receive 1,000 French gendarmes, who will be placed on American steamers in the harbor.

The *Tribune* correspondent with the Baltic fleet writes from Copenhagen September 7th: "There are hopes no serious demonstrations by the fleet since the affair at Carlscrona, when the Prussians hoisted the hospital flag and ladies crowded the pier, and the Admiral refused to fire. The news of the capitulation and inauguration of the Republic produced no disturbance. Fourichon's appointment as Naval Minister was well received, and flags a fresh hope. The squadron must now receive practicable orders or be recalled.

Thiers's Interview with Earl Granville —No Note from the English Government to Prussia on Behalf of Neutral Powers.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 13.—Thiers has arrived and had an interview with Granville, which is not believed to have altered the previously known purposes of the English Government regarding the Anglo-German war. He has authority to make certain distinct and novel proposals representing the utmost limit of concession the French Government is now ready to make for peace. He will find England perfectly ready to consider such proposals in concert, but not ready to urge them upon her acceptance nor assume any kind of responsibility in pressing them for consideration.

I have authority for saying that there is no truth in the statement that England has forwarded a note to the Prussian Government demanding an armistice in the name of the neutral powers. France wished such a convention, but to be made through some neutral and friendly power, rather than directly from her own Foreign Office, to the Prussian camp. Earl Granville replied that he would gladly be the means of communicating between the two belligerent powers, and that the good offices of England, so far as they could avail, were entirely at the service of either power. The efforts which the English Government made to avoid an outbreak of hostilities having been rejected by France, Earl Granville does not think the circumstances now warrant interference to save France from the consequence of her own deliberate act.

Metz is quiet. The siege of Strasburg is progressing vigorously, and its fall was daily expected.

Movement on Paris Uninterrupted.

The movement on Paris is uninterrupted.

Bazaine Still Shut Up in Metz.

The report of Bazaine's attempt to break through towards Pont-a-Mousson and that he inflicted severe losses is untrue.

Central Poverty.

LONDON, September 13.—The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial are still at the Master Hotel in Hastings. A number of servants of the imperial household, two carriages and twenty-three horses arrived at Hastings yesterday by special train. The Prince goes out frequently, and mingles freely with the people, and is already popular with all classes.

King William's Reception of Propositions for Peace—It Will Be Time When the Prussian Army is before Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 13.—A special dispatch from Brussels says: Within the past week advances have been made toward the King of Prussia, concerning overtures of peace. Official intimation has been given that the King cannot have the means of knowing the authority of the persons making the propositions; that the time has not arrived to receive them; that it will be time when the Prussian army has arrived before Paris. The King is still anxious for such a peace as will give safety in the future, and will make a formal demand on Paris and be ready to receive the propositions of the authorities.

Departure of the French Fleet.

LONDON, September 13—Midnight.—The last of the French fleet left Heligoland on the approach of a German iron clad squadron.

Another Speech.

MR. WASHBURNE, American Minister, in response to another popular demonstration in Paris, said the French were entitled to large moral support.

Prussia Not Bound to Recognize the Republic.

LONDON, September 13.—The *North German Gazette* says Prussia is not bound to recognize the French Provisional Government, and the Prussian *Cross Gazette* says if Bismarck does not stay, she will be obliged to recognize Rochefort's friends to-morrow.

FRANCE.

Soissons Summoned to Surrender.

PARIS, September 12.—A German division, whose strength is estimated at five thousand, has arrived before Soissons and invested the city. The Prussian General has dispatched a summons to the commander of the French Garrison Mobile within the city to surrender, in the name of the King of Prussia. The commandant of Soissons replied to the demand for a surrender that he would never comply, but that he would rather blow up the place. The citizens generally support the determination of the commandant.

Balloon Reconnoissances.

Wilfred D. Touville, author of several treatises on air navigation, is constantly on the watch for the approaching Prussians from a balloon. He has also prepared other balloons, which will be properly anchored to watch the outlooks from different parts of the city.

The Prussian Line Closing in Around Paris.

The Prussian advance is now cautiously closing in upon the city. Two corps of the Prussian army of 40,000 men each, occupied last night a position on the Strasburg highway, between Conlommiers and La Lerte. The Uhlans are spreading themselves on either flank, and have appeared at Melun and Meaux, and are reported from Honssaye.

Will Wait Till the City is Fired Upon.

The ambassadors will send away their secretaries and remain themselves until the fire is opened on Paris. M. Thiers is here communicating with the foreign office.

Demonstrations at Marseilles.

PARIS, September 13.—There has been popular demonstrations in Marseilles in honor of the United States. Portugal has recognized the Republic.

Cremieux represents the Government at Tours. Malaret has been recalled from the embassy at Florence, and superseded by Renard, who is entrusted with an extraordinary mission to Victor Emanuel.

The Uhlans at Provins.

PARIS, September 13.—The Prussian Uhlans are now at Provins, Department of Seine et Marne. They announce the approach of twenty thousand Prussians as the advance guard of the grand army. The Prussians have arrived at Carlepont, Department of Oise.

The Press of Paris.

PARIS, September 13.—The Paris papers retain their former prices, notwithstanding the abolition at the stamp duty, because their advertising patronage is destroyed and paper invaluable.

The Paris Fortifications.

The *Opinion Nationale*, referring to the Paris fortifications, says the Prussians will find something to speak to and material abundant to make conversation long and interesting.

The Position of the Enemy Unknown.

The exact position of the Prussian advance is unknown, according to various accounts the enemy have arrived at Meaux, Lagny and Melun. The *Debats* has a long editorial exalting the patriotism of Thiers.

The Main Body of Prussians Only Twenty-Eight Miles from Paris.

PARIS, September 13.—It is said the main body of the Prussians arrived at a point within twenty-eight miles of Paris yesterday afternoon.

No Person allowed to Leave Paris After To-day.

PARIS, September 13.—The Ministry has issued a decree that no person will be allowed to leave Paris after 6 A. M. of the 15th, without a special permit. Martial law is practically enforced.

The foreign ambassadors sent away married secretaries and they themselves remain until the Prussians are within gunshot range, and then will depart. Bismarck's last attempt to negotiate with Jules Favre failed. Like the Admiral Earl of Sandwich, he was carried down by her armor of proof. Ranging from eight inches in the upper exposed portion of her hull, to seven, four, and three inches as the exposure lessened, the weight of her protection became her destruction. Had she been less heavily armored it would be well for the British Admiralty, and for that of the world, if more vessels had been built to take instant pause. With eight-inch armor the Captain succumbed to a squall, and yet the Hercules, Sultan, Monarch, Northumberland, Invincible, Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph and Vanguard, all to have a like maximum plating. Hercules, 24 inches; Sultan, 9 minimum, double the Captain's minimum, the Hercules and Sultan to be 9-inch armor; the Hotspur to have 11-inch, and the Glutton to have the maximum, 12-inch armor. Further outrages have been afforded by the terrible fate of the vessel which has just foundered that the armor limit is overdone, and that the Admiralty in the matter what the calculations may say about sufficient buoyancy under that or greater thickness of armor, would be well advised for the naval authorities of Christendom not to be carried away by over-confidence and so heavily plated as to be but mere man-traps in reality, however imposing or effective they may appear in fair weather. It must sustain fabrics that will the offensive also possess the strength to resist the force, as the center the effort to realize that impossibility is abandoned the better for life and art. Naval architecture must recognize the facts of nature, and such disasters as that of the Captain—disasters originating obviously from a system, and not, like the Royal Charter, from an abnormal circumstance of carelessness—must cease to appal humanity.

WOOSTER, O.

Dedication of the New High School Building.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 13, 1870.

The afternoon was occupied by the citizens of Wooster and friends of education from abroad to the dedication of the Wooster High School building, which has been in the course of erection for the past two years, and is built in the highest architectural style for beauty and convenience. It cost over one hundred thousand dollars, and has the capacity for about one thousand scholars. All of the seven rooms are highly finished and furnished, consisting of music, religious exercises, addresses, and the reading of Prof. Read's historical statement. Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, who is one of the most prominent men in Ohio in the line of free schools, delivered the inaugural address, followed by remarks from Hon. Martin Welker, Gen. A. Wiley and Prof. I. Firestone. The building is said to be unsurpassed in the State, and together with the University located here, gives Wooster superior educational advantages. The Board of Education by whom the high school was erected, and the citizens by whose liberality it was built deserve and receive the thanks of all who believe in general education.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Republican Majority 5,000 to 7,000.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The *Tribune* of this morning says: The election in Maine yesterday resulted in a substantial Republican triumph. We have returns of the vote for Governor from one hundred and ten towns, nearly one half of the State, which gives a majority of 5,000. Perham, the Republican candidate for Governor, against 5,962 majority for Chamberlain last year. We judge he is elected by 7,000 majority. Although the voting has been so eccentric that it may be hazardous to attempt a close calculation as to the majority. The Legislature is largely Republican, though the Democrats may have gained a few majorities in the House and possibly one or two Senators. The people seem to have been voting mainly for United States Senator, and the election of Governor, Governor Chamberlain and the Hon. Lot M. Morrill. How that question stands it is quite impossible to say at present, though our Portland correspondent says that Morrill has the Senate. Of the seven members for Congress who are elected, the only serious contest being against Mr. Lynch, in the First District, who is elected by about twelve hundred majority.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RED RIVER.

Arrival of the British Troops at Fort Garry—Treachery of the Canadian Government and Minister Thornton—Troops Will not Molest the Half-breed Settlement—The Whereabouts of Riel Demanded, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The St. Paul press of yesterday says: A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Garry, informs them that Deree exasperation prevails among the French population there, at the audacious violation of pledges made by the Canadian government and by Minister Thornton to Secretary Fish, whereby the unopposed entrance of the Canadian troops was secured. This gentleman says that by Riel, the ale Macrum, Glyde & Co., late Marcum, Glyde & Co., are going to bring into this country Coolie laborers, as thousands of them have been brought to California as I feel for Pennsylvania, and I have been a Californian for three years, and was a Californian when I opposed the Chinese importation. I say I am opposed to the bringing in of the Chinese laborers in every sense of the word. It is high time this inhuman man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against this outrage upon the people, and I object to the making of Chinese citizens of the United States. It is treason or the last it may. I am in favor of attending our country and our laws to our colored people, but I am dead against the Chinese. They worship in our churches, they speak the same language and adore the same glorious banner of the stars and stripes that we do. I am opposed to bringing any Chinese to occupy our possessions, and what I speak is that I have learned by practical experience from among those people.

The Governor concluded his address by a brilliant and eloquent tribute to the memory of the glorious youths who loosened upon the flag of the State in defense of the Union, and left to be the duty of every man to declare for the wrong, and expressed his intention to execute the laws of Pennsylvania while he was the Executive of the Commonwealth.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HALL OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The meeting then adjourned to Post No. 151 of the G. A. R., when Major E. A. Montooth delivered an address of welcome, expressing the pleasure the people of Birmingham felt at being able to welcome the Chief Executive.

When the flash of war awoke our country and men rallied to save their country, foremost in the rank was the now Governor of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, and he performed the part of a hero, and by bringing it to the affections of the people of the Commonwealth, and by his high and noble integrity as had caused him to be twice elected to the highest position in the gift of the people of the State, and he trusted by that election he would soon elevate him to the highest position in the gift of the people—the position of President of the United States. [Prolonged cheers.]

Gov. Geary responded briefly in alluding to the heroism of the troops that had been furnished by this section of country, and how much they were indebted to them for what had so far been achieved. The high office to which Major Montooth has alluded had never been thought of by him, and he would not consent to occupy such a position under any circumstances, a position which he considered the highest in the world.

OTHER SPEECHES.

General A. L. Russell was then introduced and made a brief speech, in which he referred to the position taken by this section of the Commonwealth in the late rebellion and the many gallant deeds that had been performed by sons to Colonels Black, Child, and Hayes elicited great applause.

Gen. Pearson was called upon for a speech, but declined making one, saying that other duties would prevent him from doing so, but briefly, he would say, he endorsed the sentiments of those who had met, and complimented the Chairman upon the success that had attended their efforts, and made a few remarks complimentary to the Chambers Light Guards.

Col. Thompson, Commander of Post, was introduced, and made a few remarks. In regard to the organization of the Post he expressed the hope that all the old soldiers would join the Post as fast as it had been in the past. Brief addresses were made by W. C. Moreland, Esq., and Gen. O. Wood, Senior V. C., State of Pennsylvania.

Towards the close of the meeting, Major Montooth, in a few remarks, referred to the fact that Governor Geary had upon the occasion of the meeting in City Hall, some time prior to his nomination to the Governorship of the State, unbosomed, to a few friends, to him as the next Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and Major Montooth, while he did not profess to be a prophet, only hoped that his prophesy that Governor Geary would be the next President of the United States would prove true.

After the meeting in the room of the G. A. R. the Governor and party were escorted to the residence of Mr. Duncan, where the remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly spent.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. S. M. Glenn's day-school for young ladies offers many advantages. Its location, while central, is retired; the rooms are commodious, well ventilated, and pleasant. The corps of teachers assembled is unsurpassed with reference to their special qualifications. The instruction in all English and classical branches is thorough before placing your daughter at school, call and inquire into the advantages offered by Mr. Glenn.

EVER changing the stock and style of goods at the well known trimming imporium of Morgan Stone & Co., No. 68 Market, Gyde Block, is a market street. Strangers visiting during the fair week should not fail to give this house a call, our stock of goods is one of the finest ever offered in the city, it being selected with great care. Prices you will find as low as they can be bought for in New York city.

THE Canada papers, not content with all the unprofitable schemes their Government has in hand to subsidize into unnecessary existence, are proposing wilder ones yet. Their project of a Canadian Pacific Railroad to pass over the uninhabited mountains north of Lake Superior is likely to occupy many years before capitalists and engineers can be hired to attempt it by any subsidy Canada can afford. Besides this, they want their own ship canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, and their immense commerce of two or three vessels a week absolutely requires it. However, the present American canal is beginning to be insufficient, and unless our Government enlarges and improves it, it will not be long after the Canadian canal can be built before it too will be used as American property, and have its full share to do in passing through the great fleets that promise to sail upon Lake Superior.

SOME time ago ex-Confederate General M. C. Butler, candidate of the so-called "Union Reform" for Lieutenant Governor, declared that "that great soldier hero, Gen. Grant, told him to go back home and defeat Governor Scott, for he is no Republican." This was in a public speech at Spartansburg Court House, and was so explicit that one of Scott's party wrote to the President to know if he had said any such thing. To this President Grant replied in his own handwriting: "I never used the language attributed to me by Gen. Butler as stated above. I never opposed the re-election of Governor Scott, nor spoke disparagingly of him." Gen. Butler's Union Reform Party must be in a bad condition if it has to forge certificates of character, as it seems to have done.

There is a great similarity, at present, between Napoleon and Johnny Steele, once the petroleum prince of Pennsylvania, but now a poor wanderer. Both are in the ex-lie line.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, September 13.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,239 head; prices unchanged; extra $13 25@13 75; first quality $11 50@12 50; second quality $9 50@11; third quality $7@9. Sheep and lambs—receipts 11 00 head; sales in lots at $ 50@3 00 each; extra $4@4 50.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Important Speech by Governor Geary.

He Refers to the Chinese Question —His Reception in Birmingham —An Enthusiastic Demonstration—Governor Geary is Spoken of as the Next President of the United States.

The reception of Governor Geary, by the citizens of Birmingham and the South Side, took place at the Birmingham Hall last evening, and there was an immense crowd in attendance. Governor Geary made a very important speech, in which he spoke at considerable length on the Chinese question.

He was introduced by General A. L. Pearson, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I do not know that there is anything I could say to you this evening that would be sufficient to express to the people of this portion of the city of Pittsburgh my gratitude for this magnificent display. When I look upon this vast assemblage I am glad to see the ladies here with their approving smiles, and I am glad to see so many temperance people here to-night. [Applause.] I will say it frankly that there are not in the fifteen hundred applications for pardon that have come to me a single name of those who belong to the temperance societies of the State of Pennsylvania. While we will not dictate to our friends outside, if you look at the example of those men you will say to others, I trust, "Go and do likewise. I am glad to see so many of your Association present to-night, and I cannot refrain from making these remarks.

My friends and fellow citizens, I am very much pleased to-night, but, if you will excuse this, I would like to make a few further remarks. This day I have met soldiers who have been upon the field of Chapultepec and have participated in the capture of the city of Mexico. In this city twenty-four years ago were organized the First and Second Pennsylvania regiments that captured that city. I thank the noble men who come up to-night, some of whose faces remind me of the time when the Halls of the Montezumas were captured.

We have come here upon the occasion, not for the purpose of political advancement; and here let me remark that for the first time I see an audience in person when I have not been a candidate for any position. I stand here in a position from which I can thank you from the bottom of my heart for the past honors you have conferred, and I expect to fulfill, if God gives me the strength, the duties that I have to perform, and I expect to perform them in my own way, and no other way.

I stand here no candidate. I come here, my fellow citizens, as a man who expects to become a private citizen in less than two years, and as one who asks no higher privilege than to come among you, a private citizen in the land of my nativity. I deem this statement proper because sundry papers have called me a candidate for this or that political position. So far as I am personally concerned you have done all that a man could ask. You have elected me twice to the highest position in the gift of the Commonwealth, and when I retire from the position I shall do so without spot or blemish upon my character.

We have come here to day to inaugurate one of the greatest fairs that has ever been known in the State. The people of your own and surrounding States have been represented, and we have greeted them with a most hearty welcome. We tell all who come here that Pennsylvania expects protection for American labor, and the products of this soil. The product of this land old county of Allegheny are enough to immortalize her and the land we live in. The world is filled up by cannibals and man-eaters. [Cheers.]

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We have here statesmen of the country telling you Americans that the products of your labor ought not to be brought into competition with pauper labor. I say, I agree with you upon this proposition; but are we going to introduce into this country the habits of men that will work for two cents per day, that will live upon rice, and that will eat that with chop sticks? [Cheers, and cries of "No."] What effect is that to have upon the people? While we are to contend that we will not have the profit of pauper labor to come amongst us, are we to permit pauper labor to cut down the wages of the laboring man, and produce a result which would be in a bad land? Cheers. If you are going to bring into this country Coolie laborers as thousands of them have been brought to California as I feel for Pennsylvania, and I have been a Californian for three years, and was a Californian when I opposed the Chinese importation. I say I am opposed to the bringing in of the Chinese laborers in every sense of the word. It is high time this inhuman man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against this outrage upon the people, and I object to the making of Chinese citizens of the United States. It is treason or the last it may. I am in favor of attending our country and our laws to our colored people, but I am dead against the Chinese. They worship in our churches, they speak the same language and adore the same glorious banner of the stars and stripes that we do. I am opposed to bringing any Chinese to occupy our possessions, and what I speak is that I have learned by practical experience from among those people.

The Governor concluded his address by a brilliant and eloquent tribute to the memory of the glorious youths who loosened upon the flag of the State in defense of the Union, and left to be the duty of every man to declare for the wrong, and expressed his intention to execute the laws of Pennsylvania while he was the Executive of the Commonwealth.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HALL OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The meeting then adjourned to Post No. 151 of the G. A. R., when Major E. A. Montooth delivered an address of welcome, expressing the pleasure the people of Birmingham felt at being able to welcome the Chief Executive.

When the flash of war awoke our country and men rallied to save their country, foremost in the rank was the now Governor of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, and he performed the part of a hero, and by bringing it to the affections of the people of the Commonwealth, and by his high and noble integrity as had caused him to be twice elected to the highest position in the gift of the people of the State, and he trusted by that election he would soon elevate him to the highest position in the gift of the people—the position of President of the United States. [Prolonged cheers.]

Gov. Geary responded briefly in alluding to the heroism of the troops that had been furnished by this section of country, and how much they were indebted to them for what had so far been achieved. The high office to which Major Montooth has alluded had never been thought of by him, and he would not consent to occupy such a position under any circumstances, a position which he considered the highest in the world.

OTHER SPEECHES.

General A. L. Russell was then introduced and made a brief speech, in which he referred to the position taken by this section of the Commonwealth in the late rebellion and the many gallant deeds that had been performed by sons to Colonels Black, Child, and Hayes elicited great applause.

Gen. Pearson was called upon for a speech, but declined making one, saying that other duties would prevent him from doing so, but briefly, he would say, he endorsed the sentiments of those who had met, and complimented the Chairman upon the success that had attended their efforts, and made a few remarks complimentary to the Chambers Light Guards.

Col. Thompson, Commander of Post, was introduced, and made a few remarks. In regard to the organization of the Post he expressed the hope that all the old soldiers would join the Post as fast as it had been in the past. Brief addresses were made by W. C. Moreland, Esq., and Gen. O. Wood, Senior V. C., State of Pennsylvania.

Towards the close of the meeting, Major Montooth, in a few remarks, referred to the fact that Governor Geary had upon the occasion of the meeting in City Hall, some time prior to his nomination to the Governorship of the State, unbosomed, to a few friends, to him as the next Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and Major Montooth, while he did not profess to be a prophet, only hoped that his prophesy that Governor Geary would be the next President of the United States would prove true.

After the meeting in the room of the G. A. R. the Governor and party were escorted to the residence of Mr. Duncan, where the remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly spent.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. S. M. Glenn's day-school for young ladies offers many advantages. Its location, while central, is retired; the rooms are commodious, well ventilated, and pleasant. The corps of teachers assembled is unsurpassed with reference to their special qualifications. The instruction in all English and classical branches is thorough before placing your daughter at school, call and inquire into the advantages offered by Mr. Glenn.

EVER changing the stock and style of goods at the well known trimming imporium of Morgan Stone & Co., No. 68 Market, Gyde Block, is a market street. Strangers visiting during the fair week should not fail to give this house a call, our stock of goods is one of the finest ever offered in the city, it being selected with great care. Prices you will find as low as they can be bought for in New York city.

THE Canada papers, not content with all the unprofitable schemes their Government has in hand to subsidize into unnecessary existence, are proposing wilder ones yet. Their project of a Canadian Pacific Railroad to pass over the uninhabited mountains north of Lake Superior is likely to occupy many years before capitalists and engineers can be hired to attempt it by any subsidy Canada can afford. Besides this, they want their own ship canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, and their immense commerce of two or three vessels a week absolutely requires it. However, the present American canal is beginning to be insufficient, and unless our Government enlarges and improves it, it will not be long after the Canadian canal can be built before it too will be used as American property, and have its full share to do in passing through the great fleets that promise to sail upon Lake Superior.

SOME time ago ex-Confederate General M. C. Butler, candidate of the so-called "Union Reform" for Lieutenant Governor, declared that "that great soldier hero, Gen. Grant, told him to go back home and defeat Governor Scott, for he is no Republican." This was in a public speech at Spartansburg Court House, and was so explicit that one of Scott's party wrote to the President to know if he had said any such thing. To this President Grant replied in his own handwriting: "I never used the language attributed to me by Gen. Butler as stated above. I never opposed the re-election of Governor Scott, nor spoke disparagingly of him." Gen. Butler's Union Reform Party must be in a bad condition if it has to forge certificates of character, as it seems to have done.

There is a great similarity, at present, between Napoleon and Johnny Steele, once the petroleum prince of Pennsylvania, but now a poor wanderer. Both are in the ex-lie line.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, September 13.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,239 head; prices unchanged; extra $13 25@13 75; first quality $11 50@12 50; second quality $9 50@11; third quality $7@9. Sheep and lambs—receipts 11 00 head; sales in lots at $ 50@3 00 each; extra $4@4 50.

POLITICAL.

NASHVILLE, September 13.—The Conservative and Democratic Convention met at the Capital to-day and nominated John C. Brown for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—The contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District, was decided in favor of Jno. V. Creeley against Chas O'Neill.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—The Executive Committee of the National Reform Workingmen's party nominated a full county ticket to-night and nominated General Samuel F. Cary for Congress in the Second District. Cary is also the Democratic candidate. Ten votes were cast, of which Cary received six.

The Republican party opened the campaign to-night by a large meeting in Mozart Hall. Speeches were made by Hon. Joe E. Stevenson and Hon. Aaron F. Perry, candidates for Congress in the Second and First Ohio Districts, respectively.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—Two Republican candidates have accepted nominations for Congress in the Third District—R. S. Mathews and Gen. Adam E. King.

DENVER, September 13.—The election for delegate to Congress to-day was closely contested. The returns indicate the election of Chaffee, the Republican candidate, by a largely increased majority.

AQUATIC.

The International Boat Race at Montreal.

MONTREAL, September 13.—Arrangements for the International boat race are completed, but the water is too rough to-day for the boats to go out. If the weather is unfavorable on the 15th, the race will be put off from day to day till suitable. The betting is about even.

EVERY one that buys Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale guarantees it a prime article. No one ever complains of the quality of ale made at the Oregon Brewry.

DIED.

WARNER—On Monday evening, September 12, 1870, Mrs. ANN E. WARNER, daughter of Henry and Annie S. Warner, aged three years, eleven months and two days.

Funeral from residence of her parents, No. 132 Franklin street, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON first mortgage, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS Bookkeeper. Address, stating salary expected age, where heretofore employed, X. & Y., Commercial office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A COMPE-tent Drug Clerk; German preferred. Address Pharmaceutist, Commercial office

WANTED—SPINNER—A GOOD JACK Spinner wanted. Inquire at 37 Fifth avenue, second story, of D.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. EREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Reformers will open the campaign with their first meeting, in Allegheny, tomorrow evening. In addition to the speakers heretofore announced, we have the pleasure of saying that JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., will address the meeting. Mr. D., as Republicans in Western Pennsylvania well know, is an effective speaker, and an efficient worker for the Republican cause. The other speakers announced will also be present, and all who desire to hear questions of Reform discussed are invited to be there also.

THE "organ" has taken pains to make it known that certain "Regular" leaders, with some eighty other delegates, voted for Mr. WALTON in their convention. Now, if he is as utterly unworthy of the support of Republicans as it is laboring to show, how does it happen that he received this indorsement? If in a convention where the delegates were picked for their hostility to the Reform Movement he was thus strong, what is likely to be his strength among the people? If nearly fifty per cent. of the "Regular" voters imitate the example of the delegates, as they doubtless will, and Mr. WALTON receives the entire Reform vote, what will be the result? The feeble old "organ is allowed three months to "wool" this problem.

REPUBLICANS are cautioned by the "organ" not to vote against the Ring candidates "out of compliment." The caution is unnecessary. Republicans this year are going to vote from principle but not for Ring candidates. Let not the "oldest" be worried. Never were voters less disposed to throw away their votes than now. The great body of the Republicans will vote the Reform ticket in "dead earnest." A deep, silent undercurrent has set in, of the existence of which the Ring leaders either do not know, or are unwilling to confess it. In every class, in business circles, among laboring men, with the great mechanic classes, more especially among those who believe that in our politics should be a decent respect paid to morals as well as in other concerns with which men have to do, there is a growing sentiment that the Reform Movement should be sustained. This feeling is none the less real because it is not demonstrative. Real determination is never boastful nor turbulent. Frequently it makes itself known only in results. The old leaders deceive themselves if they think that this is not the prevailing sentiment among Republicans toward the Reform movement.

THE "ORGAN" has the nightmare, the present trouble being that the COMMERCIAL does not "pitch into" the Democratic nominations. Its slumbers are disturbed with the idea that somehow the Democrats may win the day unless we do so. In this it concedes to us an influence which, with characteristic consistency, in the next breath it denies to us. Let the crazy old thing be quiet. Just at present the COMMERCIAL is engaged in dealing with the disturbers of the Republican household, and enemies of the tax-payers, the Rings who style themselves "Regulars." We will say simply that it accords with our idea of effective warfare to deal with the enemy immediately in front. How effectively we are disposing of them the consternation of the "organ" gives sufficient evidence. The Reformers in this contest have to fight the Rings and the Democrats both, and to make effective work of it they are tasking them in detail. The effort of the allies is to form a junction, after the fashion of BAZAINE and MACMAHON. We are getting the "Regulars" well into their Sedan, where the fate of MACMAHON surely awaits them. The Democracy are no more to us at present than BAZAINE cooped up at Metz is to the victorious Prussians.

HOW THE SWISS REGARD THE WAR.

Switzerland has been little talked about or even referred to on this side of the Atlantic since the beginning of the war. While the probable course of the other European governments in various contingencies has been the subject of endless discussion or conjecture, the mountain confederation has been almost ignored. People were content to know that a certain number of Swiss troops had taken up a position on the frontier for the purpose of maintaining the neutrality of the territory. And yet when one thinks of the subject in connection with the division of opinion prevalent in this country concerning the merits of the conflict, it seems almost strange that more curiosity has not been felt to know what the Swiss think about the matter. They are republicans like us; both Germans and French are their neighbors; they must be entirely familiar with the relations which culminated in war between the two nations, and they, of course, feel that so far as the interests of freedom in Europe are involved in the contest, their own interests are concerned. At least, it appears natural and rational to assume so much. To the *Pittsburger Volksblatt* we are indebted for some elucidation of the subject in a statement which was originally published in Germany on the 31st of July. We learn that immediately before and immediately after the declaration of war by France, indignation was quite general in Switzerland on account of so insolent and reckless a disturbance of the prevailing peace, and the popular feeling was fairly reflected by the newspapers of the country. Within a week or eight days, however, a different wind (metaphorically speaking) began to blow, and the all too strong judgments expressed by some journals against NAPOLEON, were denounced as inconsistent with and as endangering the national neutrality.

People recollected that the French Emperor had shown himself very kind toward Switzerland, on one occasion especially, that of the Neuenburg affair; better known in this country as the Neufchatel difficulty, when, as our readers remember, Prussia and the Swiss were in danger of coming to blows. It seems also that KERN, the Swiss ambassador at Paris, maintained intimate personal relations and had great influence with NAPOLEON, in virtue of which he had accomplished somewhat in the interest of the nation represented by him, as for instance, lately in the matter of the Gotthardt question. These things were called to mind and served to allay the popular indignation. It is also certain that many of the Swiss have a fear of the aggrandizement of Prussia, and regard the feeble South German States as less dangerous to them than united Germany would be. One Helvetian journal, the *Winterthurer Zeitung*, is cited as expressing, with unadorned and cynical candor, the opinion that they should desire neither France nor Germany to be victorious, but that they might lacerate and weaken each other, the most likely result of the conflict and the result most advantageous to Switzerland. The *Nachrichten*, published at Basle, is decidedly in favor of the French. This paper sees in the war a conflict between Western Europe and Northern Europe. The former, even under the transitory form of the French Cæsaristic or imperial system, represents the ideas of freedom and equality; while the latter represents mediæval feudalism, somewhat spruced and modified by the influence of modern thought. An amusing illustration of German devotion to the Fatherland is mentioned in connection with the *N. Zurich Zeitung*. At the beginning of the war the editor in chief of the paper was attending the Swiss Congress at Bern, while the journal was conducted by his subordinate, a Dr. RAECHFUSS, a German. Yielding to the impulses of his Teutonic heart and forgetting discretion, the Doctor made the *Zeitung* speak out in the most manful and decided tones in support of the Prussian cause and in denunciation of the French. We can easily imagine the impatience, not to say the agitation of the chief, as he daily glanced at his paper and read the sentiments uttered in his name. We are not told that he hurried home, but can readily believe that he did. It is certain that as soon as he arrived in Zurich, he apologized to his public for the objectionable views which had been urged upon them, and at once gave to his paper the diplomatically neutral tone which seemed to him to become a Swiss journal. The *Landbote*, one of the leading newspapers in Canton Zurich is mentioned as treating the war with a certain reference to the truth and rights of the quarrel—and the *Berner Sonntagspost* does so for the last two years to have supported the opinion that Switzerland is exposed to peril so long as the South German States continue in their condition of impotent isolation from the rest of Germany, while it believes that constitutionally consolidated Germany would be a powerful guaranty for the peace of Europe and, in case of war, would probably give to military operations another direction. We may add that the theory will surely now be tried, and its wisdom brought to the test of experience.

These statements concerning the attitude of the Swiss newspapers towards the war will, we are sure, be interesting to many readers. It is well to know how our brethren of the old republic view the great conflict, and the example of the Swiss editors may not be uninstructive. It appears that, generally speaking, they have dealt with the subject in a strictly impartial and neutral spirit, and that among those who take sides, there is the same difference of opinion, and on the same grounds as among ourselves.

THE OLD "ORGAN" FAILING FAST.

The "oldest" is evidently in the last stage of senility. It is garrulous and recks not what it says. Its memory is frail, so that it forgets names, times, seasons, and localities. It confuses and jumbles dissimilar things with deplorable looseness. It has lost the distinction between our most familiar streams and valleys, and has forgotten the difference between the Chartiers creek and the Monongahela river. It has confounded the Ohio navigation with a tunnel under the Atlantic, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad with a railway to the moon. It calls changing securities, without diminishing their value, robbing the treasury; but with the imbecility of old age, it draws absurd distinctions, and gives its confidence and support to some of these robbers because they submit to its querulous demands, and denounces another because he turns his back upon its quavered scolding.

These evidences of decadence are as unmistakable as those given in the poor old Archbishop's homilies after a paralytic attack, the very first one of which attracted the attention of the audience at large, who said to one another, in a whisper, all around the church, "Here is a sermon with symptoms of apoplexy in every paragraph." It is melancholy to witness such marks of dotage. But it is ordained that no one can remain always upon the busy stage of life, and our venerated "oldest" is not an exception. Its powers and its power are departing. Work and age exhaust the body; painful emotions, anxiety, fear, disappointed ambition "fret to dust their tenement of clay." Those friends of this superannuated "organ" who regard consistency, principle, honor, truth or fair dealing, can no longer follow its tottering, wayward steps; they lead backwards and forwards, upwards and downwards—sometimes to the north, sometimes to the south; sometimes to the garret, sometimes to the cellar. Its once—

Turning again towards childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound: Last scene of all
That ends this strange, eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion:
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything

THE REAL STATE OF THE CASE.

It is but natural that the Tax Payers should become restive under the continual and apparently inevitable increase of local taxation; more especially when, under the rigid economy and strict accountability of General GRANT, a reduction of eighty millions is made in a single year in the national taxes. They naturally and forcibly ask, is it not practicable to reduce local as well as national taxes?

No doubt it is. All that is needed to insure a reduction of local taxes is men in office to manage our affairs who will be faithful to the tax payers, by introducing reforms wherever reform is needed, and economy and honesty at all times and in all places.

To achieve this there must be a change of men. To suppose that things will be better so long as the old set are kept in, is contrary to reason and experience. In their private affairs men when they detect extravagance and dishonesty, their first step is to make a change; they never continue in positions of responsibility and trust those whom they have found to be unfaithful; and what is necessary in private is equally so in public affairs.

Therefore, if the Tax Payers of Allegheny would reduce their taxes they must adopt the only practicable means—make a change in the managers of their affairs. There is but one way to do this—it must be done at the polls.

Those who for years have had the management, and under whose control taxation has increased from year to year, ask to be continued at the head of affairs. In other words, those whose Jobs and special legislation have created the wrong, have put up a ticket which they ask the Tax Payers to support and elect. They do not even come in a new guise, presenting new men, but in the old shape, with the old set—a ticket for the Legislature composed mainly of those of the "Holy Mother Church."

German papers are indignant at the meanness of Minister VON ROTHSCHILD, the former Prussian Minister of Finance, a man who has acquired millions in the service of the State. He subscribed only one hundred dollars for the German War Fund. On the other hand, at Hamburg, a proposition was made to contribute half a million of marks to the Sanitary Fund, to invite is worth about thirty cents.] "Gentlemen," remarked the rich merchant Schroeder, the Peabody of Hamburg, "make it a million, for I intend to contribute half a million myself."

Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State prison, recently made his escape, and was found and recharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary, and was shipped back there again, declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the whole country.

The Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York, has a specialty. It consists in remaining at his post during the summer vacation. He gives up his week day meetings and holds but one service on Sunday. He is constantly occupied in attending funerals, which he does for all the parishes around. From a handful, Mr. DURYEA has gathered a great congregation, besides erecting one of the finest churches in the vicinity.

The President has appointed William H. Shock, of Baltimore, to be at the head of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, in place of Mr. ISHERWOOD, who is absent.

The *Tribune* at last despairs of effecting anything through Fisk and Gould in regard to the Erie Railway, and now appeals to W. M. Tweed to "put the privileges under the Directors' Classification act and permit shareholders to elect a new board next month. Little chance of it.

STATE POLITICS.

Thomas Chalfant, Esq., editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, after a vigorous fight, has received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: it seems to be pretty generally conceded by candid and well informed Democrats that Lycoming county will be carried by the Republicans at the election next month. The Democratic party is in a hopeless and demoralized condition; it has no leaders to rally around, and no confidence is reposed in the men who aspire to lead it. They are not imbued with the spirit of principle, and will not energetically enterize the movements of those who love their country, its laws and institutions, and can therefore infuse no confidence into the party. The Republicans, by still further perfecting their organization, can greatly increase their majority. Let them aim to do this in every township. It is their duty to do so. The old Democratic party having nearly ceased to exist, let its last lingering traces be effectually wiped out at the polls.

Concerning the last "withdrawal" of Morrow B. Lowry, the Erie *Dispatch* has this to say: Since the withdrawal of Hon. Morrow B. Lowry from the Congressional contest against Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, is announced in the Corry papers of Saturday evening. The only reason assigned by Mr. Lowry in announcing this unexpected determination is that his ill health incapacits him for an active campaign. If it is Mr. LOWRY's settled purpose to abandon the canvass, he will doubtless make it known in his own way and through his own organ. Until that time we deem it judicious to refrain from comment.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: We are informed by a gentleman who arrived from Warren Saturday, that Hon M. B. Lowry has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District, he having written a letter to Mr. Scofield to that effect.

"THE LONGEST POLE KNOCKS THE PERSIMMONS."

A proverb is an epitome of human wisdom. It is found in every known language—is employed by every people. The old and homely proverb, "The longest pole knocks the persimmons," expresses the universally recognized truth that competent means must be employed for the attainment of a desired end. The heavy battalions, other things being equal, carry off the victory. Energy, prudence and persistence often accomplish a great deal in the way of success in every department of human business. The time was when simple merit was potent, and that time will comeagain we hope and believe. In the matter of obtaining Federal offices, good solid checks of responsible men in comfortable sums, aye, such checks as may be made useful in paying electioneering expenses and other "incidentals" are said to be a very long pole certain to knock the persimmons when placed in the hands of certain Congressional dispensers of patronage. We have heard of one very marked success in this way as respects a Federal office and officer in a district not remote from that in which many of our readers live. Possibly Gen. GRANT would like to have the facts of the case. Possibly he has them already, or may obtain them soon. It is possible that even the voters and citizens of Allegheny county might desire information on the subject.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hon. Andrew L. Osborn, Judge of the Laporte Circuit Court, and one among the ablest jurists in the West has given a decision, which it is thought will be accepted as final, holding that the Indiana railroad aid law is constitutional in all its provisions, and that the taxes levied under it were collectable, if payment was refused, by distress and sale of property, as in all other taxes levied by county boards of commissioners.

Letters from England have reached Auckland, New Zealand, via San Francisco, nine days before letters of the same date were received via the Suez Canal.

The experiment of Mr. Wilson, of Monkton, Vt., in cultivating poppies for opium has succeeded, and probably the opium cultivation may be conducted on a large scale hereafter in that State.

The Bois de Boulogne contains 2,115 acres, and cost the city of Paris 14,352,305 francs. But from this must be deducted 2,119,513 francs contributed by the State toward the cost of the Longchamps race course, and also 8,779,365 francs received from the sale of sites for villas.

The late John Nesmith, of Lowell, Mass., left $250,000 in trust to that city as a fund of which the interest is to relieve any worthy and deserving resident of Lowell who, from circumstances over which he had no control, may stand in need of charitable and temporary pecuniary assistance.

An average Egyptian can see nothing distinctly at a distance of more than 500 yards, and has no sentences in detecting an object within as many feet. A recent traveler says that when the railway was constructed the utmost difficulty was found in procuring men capable of seeing or recognizing the difference between signals only a hundred yards off. Many candidates came, but few passed the test. One man was nearly passed, but the engineer was not quite satisfied that the fellow had not been "making good shots" at the colors. So he held up his hat at the distance of 150 yards, and the hapless signal man pronounced it to be "the red flag."

The directors of a fair at San Antonio, Texas, October 5th, propose that every handsome lady in the State shall send a photograph of herself to the fair, and a committee will select the most beautiful and have a picture painted of the lady, according to the photograph, and present it to her as a prize. The ladies who expect to compete are requested to assume a standing position, dressed in a flowing robe, in order to give the best effect to the painting, which is to be life-size.

There are over fifty-three thousand tons of disengaged shipping in San Francisco.

The Detroit Protestant Sunday school statistics are: Schools, 51, increase since 1869, 10; officers and teachers, 1,251, increase 408; children enrolled, 12,115, increase 5,369; average attendance 8,601, increase 3,975. The proportion of children attending Sabbath schools in 1863, as compared with the enrollment made by the State for school purposes, was about 40 per cent. The present proportion is 46 per cent.

The Government is making arrangements for printing a large number of legal tender notes of the smaller denominations, to supply the demand of merchants for the fall trade, and has already been notified that a great many will be required, especially in the West.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has reversed the recent ruling respecting the sales of wholesale dealers, and now holds that such sales are included among those exempted by section 2 of the act of July 14th, 1870, and that these made after the 30th instant are not to be taxed.

A tourist in Minnesota notes the curious fact that all the French *voyageurs*, or men of Gallic descent, vote the Democratic ticket without exception, and they do so just as long as a trace of French blood remains. The same rule, in a general way, holds good in Louisiana. The Latin race never have taken kindly to a free government, and it seems it is in the blood. *Per contra*, the Scandinavians vote our ticket in solid columns, and make a political school for the Democracy out of every poll when they come about.

The *North American* says of Philadelphia that there is much unoccupied real estate of all kinds, and as a rule it cannot be quite sold, brisk. Holders are at times willing to make concessions in prices to secure sales, and there is less firmness in the trade than there was. The demand has been seriously injured by newspaper publications complaining of high prices and rents, which are things foreign to Philadelphia, both being here far below those of all other large American cities. There is a steady influx of buyers and speculators from other parts, and the investment demand is quite extensive and steady.

An average Egyptian can see nothing distinctly at a distance of more than five hundred yards, and has no acuteness in detecting an object within as many feet. A recent traveler says that when the railway was constructed the utmost difficulty was found in procuring men capable of seeing or recognizing the difference between signals only a hundred yards off. Many candidates came, but few passed the test. One man was nearly passed, but the engineer was not quite satisfied that the fellow had not been "making good shots" at the colors. So he held up his hat at one hundred yards, and the hapless signalman pronounced it to be "the red flag."

PERSONAL.

Isaac Crewdson, the new French Minister of Justice, is President of the Israelite Alliance at Paris.

Sunday night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, a missionary, of Milan, Italy, said that the people of Italy, and particularly those of Rome, were desirous of accepting Protestantism, to escape the tyranny of the "Holy Mother Church."

German papers are indignant at the meanness of Minister VON ROTHSCHILD, the former Prussian Minister of Finance, a man who has acquired millions in the service of the State. He subscribed only one hundred dollars for the German War Fund. On the other hand, at Hamburg, a proposition was made to contribute half a million of marks to the Sanitary Fund, to invite is worth about thirty cents.] "Gentlemen," remarked the rich merchant Schroeder, the Peabody of Hamburg, "make it a million, for I intend to contribute half a million myself."

Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State prison, recently made his escape, and was found and recharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary, and was shipped back there again, declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the whole country.

The Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York, has a specialty. It consists in remaining at his post during the summer vacation. He gives up his week day meetings and holds but one service on Sunday. He is constantly occupied in attending funerals, which he does for all the parishes around. From a handful, Mr. DURYEA has gathered a great congregation, besides erecting one of the finest churches in the vicinity.

The President has appointed William H. Shock, of Baltimore, to be at the head of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, in place of Mr. ISHERWOOD, who is absent.

The *Tribune* at last despairs of effecting anything through Fisk and Gould in regard to the Erie Railway, and now appeals to W. M. Tweed to "put the privileges under the Directors' Classification act and permit shareholders to elect a new board next month. Little chance of it.

A QUESTIONER ANSWERED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

The Junior "Organ" as a Witness.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, September 13].

We have a number of times asked the Commercial to definitely state its objection to the Republican party or its candidates.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch the day after the "Regular" Primaries:]

Now this ticket may suit those who have fixed the "Slate," but with Intelligent, honest voters of the county it will not, as a whole, go down, and, did we not feel that kindness and conciliation would be more in place just now, than a full headed course, admitting of the "Slate," Negley ought, by all means, be renominated for Congress. Anderson should by all means be defeated for Senate. Jos. Patterson, who has had the chance of knowing what police perquisites in the Mayor's office are, ought not get a chance to multiply them ten fold in the Commissioner's office. The *Dispatch* will not support him for the Commissionership, if nominated, because it believes he would be the wrong man in the wrong place, and had better be allowed to attend to his Internal Revenue business.

For the Coroner's office the convention will do well to take up a physician, and, in this way, try and lift the office out of the mud in which it has been drabbled for years. Let us get out of this dirty slough now, and, if there is one of Intelligence and Integrity in the office. West, of course, is the biggest man for the position, but he is no more fit for it than Clawson was, and both of them should be made to give way to either Dr. McCook or Dr. Roberts. Will the convention give us a Coroner who has the brains, ability and probity to discharge his duties intelligently? We shall see.

ASSEMBLY.—We have got the "slate" nominations for Assembly, but they won't go through by the "longest of shots" unless, indeed, the "slate-makers" can help it by the use of the sponge! We will not do to nominate Mr. Taylor, of the "Old Reliable," for the reason that he can do better at home, and, though a good, honest well-meaning man, he would be as much out of place in the capital, as a representative of the great city of Pittsburgh, as a bull in a china shop. Mr. Taylor, however, does not want to go to Harrisburg. He loses money by going there; he must know he ain't the best man for the place, and he should stay at home. The *Dispatch*, in the face of the fact that there are so many more capable men offering for the position, and knowing that Mr. Taylor can make more money at home, will not support his renomination. Mr. Watson should be nominated; Humphrey will; so will, probably, Mr. Ewing. Rush also comes in strong, the reason why, we don't know, but we are getting short for time and room, and leave the Convention to settle the matter. Let them give us good men for candidates and we shall do all in our power to elect them. But of objectionable candidates—that is men whose candidacy is likely to destroy all the prestige and success of the party can have no support from the *Dispatch*.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch the day after the "Regular" Primaries:]

The Legislative ticket is a mixed one as to merit We may say, however, that the nominations for the Legislature were made by nine note vote, and seemed to be a fair expression of the wishes of the delegates present. Still, we, as independent journalists, have to deal with the merits of the men, rather than the manner of their nomination, and we cannot but say in the right direction to have nominations openly made. But even this does not change an incompetent into a competent man. We have no charges of corruption to allege against any of the legislative nominees yet we think some of the nominations ought not to have been made.

Miles S. Humphreys has been two years in the Legislature, which is long enough. He has not speaks fully distinguished himself as a legislator, particularly remarkable ability in serving his district.

John Robb, as we have heretofore remarked, has not, in our judgment, the proper qualities for a legislator. He cannot make a speech, and has no quick intelligence, or familiarity with public affairs so much needed just now at Harrisburg.

James S. Taylor has many good qualities, but still a better nomination might have been made. The remaining three names we can cordially indorse.

Mr. Walton made a good run for the nomination, polling as high as ninety votes. But one was just twenty short of a nomination. As his name stands on the Reform ticket, he may be elected. He will make a good member, and the *Dispatch* will give him support.

George A. Anderson carried off the Senatorial prize, so far as the nomination is concerned. Mr. Howard made a mistake, we think, in withdrawing his name before a ballot was taken. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of Mr. Anderson, and shall do so more fully hereafter. If he is elected, he will be more fortunate than we think he will be. There is no use in talking about "reform" with his name as a candidate for Senator.

The nine nose system did not, we regret to say, obtain in the County Convention.

We are gratified that our friend Ross is nominated for Prothonotary. He has long been one of the hard workers in the party, and has not heretofore been rewarded by any office. We have little doubt of his election.

John A. Scott, the candidate for County Commissioner, is a good man in every respect.

We have heretofore expressed our decided conviction that a physician should be nominated for Coroner, but the Convention thought otherwise, and nominated J. F. West. The people of the county will now their judgment as to his election without advice from us.

We regret that our old friend David Skinner was not nominated as Jury Commissioner, but recognize in Captain John Young, Jr., a worthy and capable man.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Base Ball—The New School Building—Teachers' Examination—A Superintendent Wanted—Improvements, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., September 1, 1870.

On last Friday afternoon the second match game of base ball between the Red Stockings of New Lisbon and the Athletics of this place, came off on the grounds of the latter. The day was delightfully fine, and the playing was witnessed by many of our citizens. The game resulted in favor of the Athletics, they scoring 31 against 30 on the side of the Red Stockings. The first game was won by the latter club, and a "rubber" will therefore be played on "neutral ground" before the close of the "ball season."

The new school house in this city has just been completed. Messrs. Barr & Moser, of Pittsburgh, were the architects, and the Frazier Brothers, of Allegheny City, the builders It is the opinion of all who have examined the building that it is, without exception, the finest and most complete school house in this section of the country. A teacher's examination was held in the Superintendent's room on Tuesday of this week.

There were about twenty applicants. The following young ladies received the situations named: Miss Euphemia Heston, Grammar School; Miss Belle Mills, Second Intermediate; Miss Pauline Moore, First Intermediate; Miss Hyatt, Fourth Primary; Miss Mary A Smith, Third Primary; Miss Jennie Moore, Second Primary; Miss Sallie Fawcett, First Primary. A Superintendent has not yet been selected. Applications for the situations can be addressed to the clerk of the School Board, Great interest was manifested in the examination, and many spectators were present.

In the line of improvements East Liverpool is making more rapid advancement than any other town in the county. New and substantial buildings are springing up by the score in all parts of the city. Splendid opportunities are offering to persons wishing to invest in business. The flattering prospects of a new railroad is attracting many persons to our city.

H.

"Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If you have a drop of human sympathy in your heart, Mr. Brigham, cease tormenting the "organ," after the appeal it made to you yesterday. Could there be anything more candid than what it says:

"If the Commercial had its mouth full of pap would it support the Reform Movement? If Brigham could reap any profit from indexing the books at the Recorder's office would he make any fuss about it?"

"Circumstances," you see, Mr. Brigham, "alter cases." If you had your "mouth full of pap," and if your friends and supporters had their arms to the elbows in the county treasury? Put yourself in the *Gazette's* place and be merciful! After this, how can you blame the *Gazette* for not supporting the Reform Movement, or for supporting indexing jobs. T. C.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is encouraged about trade prospects, and says: "It will not be at all surprising if the coming twelve months should witness a wonderful revival of trade, and to a considerable extent make up to our merchants the losses which they have experienced during the past four or five years." At no time since the war have merchants been in better spirits, and universally expect the most active fall season enjoyed for years. There is a decided demand for fur-lin goods, and German importers generally have sold in advance their purchases in the Custom House and on the wafer.

The woolen interests, which have been in a depressed condition for years, give evidence of no ordinary animation. Prices are improving and orders rapidly increasing in numbers. This activity is due to a great extent to the large cotton crops of 1869-'70, and to the heavy cereal yield at the West. Our hotels are crowded with Southern and Western merchants. The latter are liberal purchasers on the strength of the large crops. They report short stocks on hand and an anticipated large demand for dry goods. Southern credit is steadily improving, and, as it improves, our jobbers are more disposed to sell on time.

THE holders of Mexican bonds in London have petitioned against the sale of the rights of the American Tehuantepec Canal Company, insisting that by its construction, their rights as creditors of the Mexican nation would suffer, because the holders of the bonds have become special creditors against the Mexican nation, with the rights of mortgages upon each one and all the possessions of the republic. In reply to this, Mr. Romero, Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, states that the bonds referred to are a first charge upon the public revenue of Mexico, and not upon all its rights and possessions, and much less operate as a mortgage. Mr. Romero also says that the bondholders have received their coupons on the 1st of July, through their extending assistance to Maximilian, and that the bonds of 1864 are of no binding effect whatever, having been issued by an usurper. Therefore Mr. Romero asserts that the bonds referred to are null and of no value, and cannot produce any effect.

THE late Mr. Joseph Buckingham, one of the most progressive of all the New England editors, wrote in the Boston *Courier*, of June 27, 1827, as follows of the railroad then proposed from Boston to Albany:

"A lichtheads, or some other great man of antiquity, it is said, cut off his dog's tail, that *quid nunc?* * * might not become extinct from want of specimens. Some such fate, we doubt not, moved one or two of our *natural* and *experimental* philosophers to set up the project of a railroad from Boston to Albany—a project which every one knows, who knows any thing, to be as utterly impracticable, but at an expense little less than the paltry value of the whole territory of Massachusetts; upon which, if practicable, every person of common sense knows, would be as useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon."

The Albany and Boston Railroad was built, but with great opposition and discouragement, and that too on the part of some of the ablest men in the State. Its stock has paid 7, 8, and 10 per cent per annum, and now sells at 148. The road is 200.65 miles in length; and its receipts last year were $6,796,355 81. The funded and floating debt, November 1, 1869, was $4,698,520, and its sinking fund was $5,193,-258. The company is, in fact, free from debt, and a remarkable instance of the success of a great enterprise, and of benefit to the State, without whose credit the road could not at the time have been constructed.

Says the New York *Bulletin*: A majority of the turn-overs now in town have already nearly completed their purchases, but such as are buying take all desirable goods freely, with the exception of prints, for there is apparently a general disposition on the part of buyers to purchase these goods as sparingly as the demand for immediate consumption their respective localities will allow.

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

SURE CURE.

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS.

ADDRESS

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., above Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Monday, September 12.

NEW PRINTS

Merrimack W,

Americans,

Sprague's,

Richmonds,

Allens,

Conestogas,

IN CHOICE STYLES,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS DIRECTED.

A FULL LINE

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

FOR OUR

FALL SALES,

NOW OPEN AND OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

New Guipure Laces,

NEW LACE COLLARS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

New Hamburg Edgings,

FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS.

NEW UNDERWEAR

For Men and Ladies, Misses and Boys.

NEW ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

New Ribbons,

NECK TIES AND BOWS.

NEW SKIRTS,

A Large Assortment, all Colors.

New Black and Colored Sash Ribbons,

AT

Morganstern & Co's

(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S).

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

mwf

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH AND VELVET,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES,

To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.

Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.

Lawns, 12½ to 25c.

Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.

Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 20c.

3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,

Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.

Silk and Linma Lace Points and Summer Shawls,

American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY.

SEED WHEAT,

SEED WHEAT.

We have on hand a few hundred bushels extra fine Mediterranean Farmers attending the Fair would do well to call and see us.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,

349 Liberty street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,

Fifth Avenue, (22d Ward), Pittsburgh.

FIRST TERM WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

With full Corps of Teachers. Buildings open for inspection after the 21st, when the President will be happy to meet the friends and patrons of the Institution.

JAMES BLACK, D. D., President.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. H. ROHRBACH will have charge of the Music Department. Engineers giving full information may now be obtained at the Institute.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful experience. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

LADIES' SEMINARY,

BROWNSVILLE, FAYETTE CO., PENNA.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

Healthful location. Competent and careful Teachers. Limited number of Boarders. Terms moderate. For Circulars address the Principal.

MRS. C. E. SMYTH.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

The Buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.

The Course includes Preparatory, Classical and Scientific courses.

Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the departments of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
President of Penna. Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

BARR & KNAKE,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Cottage Organs,

MELODEONS,

AND

MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY,

BISSELL'S BLOCK,

No. 12 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Agents for W. B. Bradbury, New York. Schomacker & Co.'s celebrated Pallad-iphia and Anawon Pianos, Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organs and Melodeons.

Catalogue of Prices mailed on application.

F. SELLERS. J. L. DUNSMATH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),

PORK PACKERS,

CURERS OF

Eagle Brand Extra Sugar Cured Hams and Beef,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA LARD OIL,

327, 329 and 331, corner of Penn ave. and Tenth sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. G. WELDON. JOHN KELLY. B. S. KOLL.

B. S. KOLL & CO.,

147 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

SLOW COMBUSTION *Warm Air Furnace*

METROPOLIS

FOR HEATING

Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings,

Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.

Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. We put up a large number of these last season in Churches, Dwellings, and Public Buildings, which have given entire satisfaction, in evidence of which we can refer to parties who have tried them.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE.

THE

Twin City SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate.

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. R. SHALLENBERGER, Prest.,
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator).

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SCHOOL.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILRO

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1870.

Quite a brisk day among the discount houses generally, and from the large amount of offerings the banks were able to take their choice. The supply of money is scarcely adequate to the demand, if we include applicants who represent about the second grade of paper, which is commonly taken at about 12 per cent. There is almost always a market for the best grades of paper at low rates. A good deal of pretty strong paper is seen in the open market, which is placed by the brokers at about 12 and a small commission.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his salesrooms, 196 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank	$ 70 50
Second National Bank	102 50
Keystone Bank	92 00
Keystone Bank	94 00
Citizens' Insurance Company	50 00

—At New York to-day Government bonds showed a firm front, and although the transactions were light, yet the amount of bonds offering is quite small.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81			114
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds, new '65	112	111½	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-20s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	113¾	114	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S 6s, 1881	114
U. S 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S 5-20s, 1864	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	114¾

Gold remains almost stationery, and the two forces in the market seems equally balanced. As remarked by the New York *Herald*, ever since the war commenced in France gold has constantly endeavored to assume the place to which it is entitled under the natural influences of the reduction of the national debt and the increased activity and expansion of business throughout the country. But the discrepancy between the exports and imports was lessened the past week, and the figures of our foreign trade show an increasing movement in the former and a large decrease in the latter. There remains but a few weeks in which to base any hopes of a rise in gold upon our reduced exports and heavy imports. That period once passed, and the absence of any new complication in Europe, which shall threaten a return of our securities from abroad, gold is destined to fall still further plunge toward the obliteration of the premium. It is a foolishness that would have been the effect had Prussia been worsted in the conflict with France, but the reaction in favor of our government bonds, resulting from the success of that country, was decidedly assisted by the readiness with which we have diligently commenced specie shipments for the few bonds that were sent back. We have got so far now toward specie payments that every merchant in the country would prefer actual resumption to the unsettling of business calculations by the fluctuating value of these paper dollar.

—The Wall street stock market shows an advance as compared with Saturday's closing prices, though very little activity was noted, the transactions being on a limited scale. The more active dealings were in New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Paul. In the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail advanced to 41¾ on a moderate business, express shares being dull and steady. The *Times* says: There is no room for encouragement to the railway speculation in the fall business or prospective dividends of the leading New York and Western lines, and no immediate discouragement in the condition of money affairs, but the abnormal figures of the combined purpose to put the market up is not the less remarked upon.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1870.	10:30	12:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Central & Hudson	91½	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do Scrip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	23¾
Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Harlem				132½		
Michigan Cent'l				130¾		
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central				135½		
Cleve. & Pitts	106	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Chicago & N. W	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash	52	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred	76	76	76			
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾			
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	67	67	67			
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾			

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Monday.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	91	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾		¼
Reading	90¾	90¾	¼	
Harlem	132½	132½		1
Michigan Cent'l	130¾	130¾		
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	¼	
Illinois Central	135½	135½		
Cleve. & Pitts	105¾	105¾		
Chicago & N. W	87¾	87¾		
Do preferred	82¾	82¾		
Rock Island	113¾	113¾		
St. Paul	89¾	89¾		
Do preferred	80¾	80¾		
Wabash	52	51¾		¼
Do. preferred	76	76		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾		
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	67	67		
Gold	113¾	113¾		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, September 13, 1870.

REMARKS—This is a gala week. The Inter-State Fair is now in the full tide of successful operation. To-day the citizen-soldiers are marching through our streets with the precision of step and martial bearing of veterans. The air is vocal with the strains of martial bands. Our own Governor, and those of our sister States of Ohio, New York and West Virginia are expected to assist in inaugurating the Inter-State Fair. To crown all, the weather is beautiful, and everybody seems bent on having a good time generally. The state of the market is not materially changed since our last report. Business is generally reported brisk for the season, and all classes of dealers are well prepared to meet the wants of their customers at the opening of the fall trade. Flour—The receipts since our last have increased, being 416 bbls against 145. The prices remain unchanged, and both stores and mills are supplied. Grain is coming in rather more freely, but there is no quotable change in prices. Provisions and groceries are unchanged. The local markets are supplied abundantly with all the seasonable vegetable, fruits and berries which find ready sale at fair prices.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply of the various qualities. Since our last 50 barrels were sold at $3 50@4 per bbl. We can report sales of mix'd lots $1 50@2 50 ₱ barrel choice ones $3 75@4 00 as to quality and condition.

ASHES—The season for activity is drawing near, the principle houses having laid in a good stock to meet the expected demand. The current rates were: Soda Ash, common 4@5 cent, 5@6; refined 5@6; Potash 5½@6; Pearl 6¾@7c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Good fresh roll brings 28, 30@33c ₱ lb; inferior goes off slowly. Supply fair.

BEANS—Dull at $1 90@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville 30 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 30 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

FRUITS—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands ready $2 50@3 00 ₱ box; inferior lower.

LARD—The Philadelphia dealers have an ample supply on hand and report a steady home trade demand at the following figures: shoulders 16c; ribbed sides, 17c; clear sides 18c; breakfast bacon 20c. Sugar cured Hams, 24@25c. Dried Beef, 20c. Canvassed 23@24c; leaf lard 15c; do bucket 16c. Mess Pork $25 00.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 25@30c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEAS—The demand is on the increase, and a good business doing at the prices below, as follows: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents add thereto. In No's—No 1 $12; No 2 $9 50@10; No 3 $7 50@8; Labrador White fish $8 50; Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 8½ ₱ cwt.

PEACHES—The new crop, which is of superior quality, is coming in freely, and prices below are tending lower. We quote Western common, $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $00; common, ₱ ton, $00@$00.

POTATOES—The supply still continues fair though not up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; seal sacks, 35c.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25@2 50; Akron $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; dabbitt's 11c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

GROCERIES—Stocks on hand are heavy in view of the fall trade. We do not alter our quotations which are as follows, viz:

COFFEE—Sales at 25@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Granulated, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13¼c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 10@11c; belting an advance of ½c.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Ravenswyer & Ehler's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's, 85c; silver drips, 75c; golden, 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60 ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $4 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $3 @ 3 75 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels $2 25@2 30; country $2 20.

CHEESE—Prices are unchanged. Receipts 105 boxes. Sales at 11@12c for Western Reserve; 13@14c for Ohio Factory, and 14@15c ₱ lb for Goshen.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales sperm at 42½, star 25c and stearaine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 20 the $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

GRAIN—Receipts our last report were as follows: Oats 355 sacks; rye, none; barley, 117 sacks; wheat, 307 sacks; corn, 150 sacks. The mills take all good lots offered. Prices are unchanged. Red western, $1 15@1 20; white, $1 25 @1 30, and Kentucky amber $1 30@1 35. Oats are in good demand and sales were made of prime white, from elevator, at 48c; store rates 50@55c ₱ bush. Corn, sales on track 90@92c; shelled could be had at 90c. Rye—We are reported sales at 85@86c. Barley is attracting a good share of attention, with liberal sales of spring at $1 10@1 15; fall, $1 20@1 25c per bushel.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in the price of brooms, and we continue to quote as follows: Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $5 00; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $4 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl Hand Sweep, $5 50; Hurl ₱ doz $5 00.

POTATOES—Regular sales at 55@60c ₱ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $5 50 @6 00 ₱ bbl.

HUSKS—Are sold in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 416 bbls, and the market is quiet and unchanged, having, if anything, a downward tendency. We continue to quote new wheat flour from Minnesota at $6 50@6 75; old Minnesota for good winter brands, bakers. $6 25@6 75; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks 2¼ Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $3 60; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 62; sacks $6 50; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

HAY—The supply is fully equal to the demand and sales are regularly made at $12, $13@14 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9¼c ₱ lb for rendered.

LARD OIL—Trad fair, and prices unchanged No 1 lard oil 90c; No 2 do 85c; extra do 95c; coal oil 35@38c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 85c per gallon.

WHISKEY—The market is dull and declining. Higher rates are realized in Chicago and this city for wood and iron bound; they are held here at 90c; rectified, common, 95c; and proof $1 00.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valentine raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ cans $3 00; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

SEEDS—The market was inactive, nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also still inactive, and all the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very nearly nominal.

HONEY—The receipts are increasing; we can report sales at 25@30c ₱ lb, as to grade.

PEA NUTS—Following are the current rates: Wilmington raw, ₱ bushel, $3 2s@ 3 50; do roasted, $4 25@4 50; Tennessee, raw, $2 25 @2 50; do roasted $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at 50 cents less.

BEESWAX—The receipts were moderate and so was the demand; we can report sales at 35@ 37c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel.

CHICKENS—The supply of all sorts and sizes is ample, and prices will rule low. We will hear a pair of (small) young chickens—old at prices named upon.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 60@65c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was moderately active for a fair demand for crude. A number of lots were disposed of at prices that ruled the previous day. The stock on hand of the raw material is large with fair receipts; still holders manifest no disposition to make any further concessions from present prices, preferring to hold on and take the chances.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows, with sales on a basis of: September, 95c; October, 95@96c; November, 95@c; December, 95@c; all year, sellers' option, 9-; buyers option, all year 10c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls, all year, S. O. ..... 9 c
1,000 bbls, all year S. O. ..... 9 c
1,000 bbls, all year S. O. ..... 9 c
1,000 bbls, September S. O. ..... 9½ c
1,000 bbls, September ..... 9½ c

REFINED.

The market was not active, the demand being limited sales reported to a similar description. We notes as follows: Spot or till September 20, 28½c; September, 25½c; October, 24½c; November or December, 24@24½c; all year R. O., 25½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, September 26½c
500 bbls, September, Cleveland 26c
500 bbls, October 24½c
500 bbls, October 24½c

BY Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—The *Herald* says: There was a considerable activity upon the creek during the forenoon, occasioned by the demand to cover shorts, and an aggregate of more than sixteen thousand barrels changed hands. The market opened upon the lower creek at about 23 25@3 50, but as the day advanced prices became weaker and towards the afternoon $1 50 was offered with sellers at the latter figure. Operators on upper creek sales were offered early in the day at $3 15, but at the close $3 10 was the best bid made, and several sales were effected at this figure. The market closed dull and weak, with outside quotations indicating a corresponding feeling.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek		3 15
500 bbls upper creek		3 15
1,000 bbls upper creek		3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek		3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek		3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek		3 10
500 bbls upper creek		3 10
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center		3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek		3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek		3 15
500 bbls lower creek		3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek		3 20
500 bbls lower creek		3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek		3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days		3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days		3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days		3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days		3 10

NEW YORK, September 13.—Closing 12—Market weak for both crude and refined at reduced prices. The demand for small parcels in Philadelphia, deliverable by the 20 h of the month, met with most inquiry, no movement in tracts. Crude, in bulk, 13c with 1,150 bbls sold. Refined: sales 2,200 bbls, spot, 29½c, and 500 bbls, for October, 28c. Philadelphia: Market; sales 500 bbls, deliverable 20th, at 26½c; 1,000 bbls, sellers' option last half September, 27½c; 1,000 bbls deliverable from 12th to 21st, at 26½c, and 1,000 bbls by 25th at 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Prime light straw to white 25½@c; standard white 26½c; Refined sells at 27½c. Market firm.

OIL CITY, September 13.—The market is exceedingly quiet at $3 30@3 50 for crude, and $3 50 at Oil City. The very lightest gravities are perhaps 5c less than these figures.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market very quiet at $3 05 on lower creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 13.—Market very dull at $3 00@3 05.

PARKERSBURG, September 13.—Market quiet and weak; offering $3 15; asking $3 20.

SHAMBURG, September 13. Market dull and prices unchanged; $3 00 on the creek.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 12.—Market dull and prices unchanged.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PLEASANTVILLE, September 13.—Market very dull, at $2 75@2 80.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—20th of September, 26½c bid; R. O. last half of September, 25½c bid, 25¾c asked. Crude—Oct. 24½c bid; to December, 24½c asked. Crude—12@12½c.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Market dull, crude, 13c bid. Refined—Sept. 28½c bid; September to December, 500 bbls, each month, 25c. Philadelphia—Market dull, September 20th, 26½@26¾c; balance September, 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market very quiet and dull; prices nominally $3 10@3 15.

ROUSEVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet and dull; $3 15@3 20 offered. No transactions.

TIDIOUTE, September 13.—Market firm at about $3 20.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

R. S. Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 74 bbls; R. S. Duncan to Penn Oil Works, 462; J. A. R. Petroleum Company to James Wilkins, 148; D. C. Berger to Fairview Oil Works, 326; S. W. Young to Riverside Oil Works, 278; R. S. Duncan to Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 86; P. & P. Petroleum Company to James Wilkins, 222; Fisher Brothers to Union Oil Refinery, 894.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls
Peerless Oil Works	84	Penn Oil Works	162
James Wilkins	148	Fairview Oil Works	326
Riverside Oil Works	278	Kirkpatrick & Lyon	86
James Wilkins	222	Union Oil Refy'g Co	894
Johnson & Payne	221		
Total			3,465

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Montzheimer, Kochler & Co, 50 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Brunn & Wagner, 220 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

H. Kochler 200 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 207 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Reiter, 344 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick 159 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

W. Myers & Co 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett & Logan, 50 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Pollan, Marvin & Co, 50 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day ..... 2,333 bbls

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. (EAST).

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	1	Union Iron Mills, m	2
J. Wood, Sons & Co. m	1	Reese, Graff & co, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Superior Mills, mch	1
Hallman & Co. m	1	Zug & Co. m	1
Loomis & Colford, m	1	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	6
Total			17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

M Smith m	1	McKnight, P & Co. m	5
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	8	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
Graham & Co. m	2	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1
J W Porter, metal	2		
Total			13

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co. m	11	Zug & Co. m	1
Penn Gas Co. m	2	Brady's Bend Iron Co. m	1
Pitts Bolt Co. m	1	Ravenscr, P & Co. m	1
Total			17

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—Cotton quiet and firm at 17½@18c; receipts and exports not reported. Flour dull. Corn—market bare. Oats dull at 35@37c. Hay dull at 60@75. Bran active at $17 50@18. Lard quiet at 12½@ 16c. Pork neglected. Bacon—shoulders 12c; sides 13c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 18½c; sales 4,500 bales; receipts 1,065 bales; stock 75,145 bales.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

☞Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 13—P. M.

Wall street was very dull and without feature.

MONEY

Easy at 4@6 per cent. on call.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@109¾. But much Canadian banks are drawing at 109¾.

GOLD.

Dull; opened at 113¾; touched 114, and closed at 113¾ @113¾. Borrowing rates flat, 2, 3, 6, and 1-64 per cent. Clearances $18,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons of 1881, 114@114½; 1862, 112¾@113; 1864, 110¾@111¾; 1865, 110¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 110¾@ 111; new, 110¾@111¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6s 113¾@114; Central Pacific 85¾; Union 85¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 62; new do 61¾; Virginias 66; old North Carolinas 50¾; new do 29.

STOCKS

Very dull, but firm. There was an active canvassing for Hartford and Erie proxies to-day, and in some instances 1-16 was paid for them; the contest lays between the Eldridge and Erie parties. Canton 61½; Western Union Telegraph 84¾; Quicksilver 35; Mariposa 15½; do preferred 29½; Adams Express 68¾; Wells-Fargo 87; American 60¾; United States 57½; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 96½; New York Central scrip 92¾; Erie 23¾; do preferred 47; Hudson 132½; do preferred 138; Reading 90½; Michigan Central 130¾; Lake Shore 92¾; Illinois Central 135½; Pittsburgh 105¾; Northwestern 82¾; do preferred 87½; Rock Island 113¾; New Jersey Central 102; St. Paul 87¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 52; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 94½; Alton and Terre Haute 34; do preferred 76; Chicago and Alton 112½; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 34½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79¾. On unions Chicago and Indiana Central 47½; Boriington and Quincy 120; Hartford and Erie 3½.

Sub-treasury Balances—Gold $93,927,377; currency $11,629,594.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO, September 13, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak at $4 75@5 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—1@2c lower, closing at 97@97½c cash and seller last half for No 2; this afternoon dull at 96¾@96¾c.

CORN—In moderate demand and ½@¾c lower, closing at 39@39½c. Sale from store this afternoon dull at 39½@39¾c.

OATS—Steady at 29½c.

RYE—¾c higher at 64@64½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Easier, closing at 91@95c for No 2.

HOGS—Closed firm at 4c for top round lots. Sales from store at 3 75@3 90 for poor to fair heavy, and 3 95@4 10 for light.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, cash and seller September, $19 50@19 75. Lard, cash and seller September, 12½@12¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $2 20@2 22 for common Texas to fair shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 13, 1870.

COTTON—Quiet and less firm; sales 1,600 bales at 17¾c for middling uplands. Receipts 1,000 bales at the ports. Sales of 14,000 bbls at $6 70@6 85 for superfine western and $6 85@7 30 for extra western. Sales 30 bbls at $4 75@5 25 for superfine state; $5 10@5 25 for good to choice do; $5 30@5 40 for white wheat western extra; $5 00@6 10 for extra Ohio; $5 20@6 75 for extra do; $5 75@6 75 for extra Genesee. Sales 30 bbls at $4 75@5 90. Corn meal more active and firmer. Sales 1,200 bbls at $3 50@4 10 for common to lowers; sales 600 bbls at $4@5 for fine brands for wooden hoop. Rye flour steady. Sales 11,622 bush wheat quiet, and 10,250 bush rye; sales 80,000 bush corn; 2,000 bush barley; 1,000 bush malt. Wheat 1@2c better for spring; $1 17@1 18 for prime new No 2 spring; $1 17@1 18 for prime new No 2 Chicago; $1 20 for Milwaukee; $1 25@1 26 for Porto Rico; $1 27@1 28 for amber state; $1 30@1 31 for amber Michigan; $1 36 for prime No 1 spring; $1 17@1 18 for prime new No 2; $1 25 for old white and amber; $1 30@1 31 for old for new do. Rye quiet; sales 500 bush at 86c for western. Barley—Sales 3,000 bush at 95c for two rowed; better; corn closed heavy at the advance lost sales at 84@85c for mixed western afloat; 85@86c for new; 87c for white. Oats—Sales 30,000 bush at 43@44c for western; 50@54c for Ohio. Hay unchanged. Hops a shade stronger; old 12@25c; new 30@45c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; sales 600 hhds at 10½c for Cuba; 10½@10¾c for Porto Rico; 11½c for refined. Petroleum quiet at 13c for crude; 25½c for refined. Tallow firmer; sales 50,000 lbs at 9½@9 16-16c for prime; $2 50@2 50 for prime 88 per cent. Pork heavy; sales 700 bbls at $20 50@20 75 for new mess, for extra mess. Beef dull at $8@$00. There beef cures at $14@$15 for extra; $16@$17 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and declining; sales 50,000 bush at 40@42c for western; 50@54c for Ohio. Hay unchanged. Hops a shade stronger; old 12@25c; new 30@45c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; sales 600 hhds at 10½c for Cuba; 10½@10¾c for Porto Rico; 11½c for refined. Petroleum quiet at 13c for crude; 25½c for refined. Tallow firmer; sales 50,000 lbs at 9½@9 16-16c for prime; $2 50@2 50 for prime 88 per cent. Pork heavy; sales 700 bbls at $20 50@20 75 for new mess, for extra mess. Beef hams dull at $30@$31. There beef cures at $14@$15 for extra; $16@$17

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Horse for Rent—J. K. Smith.
Freehold Bank and Building Association, school Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Family Bibles—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Flour, Tea and Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Carpets—Rovard, Reed & Co.
New Prize Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Sale of Lots—Robert McKeever.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
School Stationery—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Rev. S. M. Glenn's Day School for Young Ladies.
Plums, Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Jeffery Rea, Jr.
Fruit Farm for Sale—James Ray.
Coal Works for Lease—Jacob Tomer.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Opera House—Rory O'More.
Academy of Music—Bad Dickey.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 15.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 15.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fall Stock Boots and Shoes—Gill & Brother.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Iron-clad Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, September 13:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	54°	7 A. M.	29·8-10
12	72°	2 P. M.	29·7-10
6 P. M.	74°	6 P. M.	29·7-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind W.; ther. 62.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 62.
Baltimore—Clear; S. E.; ther. 70.
Louisville—Cloudy; W.; ther. 73.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. E.; ther. 70.
Detroit—Clear; E.; ther. 66.
Chicago—Clear; S. E.; ther. 68.
Cleveland—Clear; S. E.; ther. 68.
St. Louis—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 69.
Little Rock—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 74.
Cortlune, Utah—Pleasant; calm; ther. 65.
Omaha—Cloudy; ther. 67.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Alentine Emmett, Glendale, Ohio	3
Mary E. James, Library, Pa.	3
Philip Ripper, Zeniople, Pa.	3

POOLS will be sold on the Tyne and St. John Race, at Hamill & Haley Constitution Saloon, No. 4 Market alley, this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The German ladies of Pittsburgh are making preparations for a soiree and supper at Turner Hall on Thursday night for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers who may fall during the present war, and no object is a highly commendable one, and we hope the receipts will be very large.

FAIR AT LAFAYETTE HALL.—The fair for St. Joseph Church and schools opens to-night. There is to be a splendid array of first-class articles. The ladies in charge have taken pains to satisfy the expectations of visitors. The voting promises to be more than of usual interest. St. Cecilia cornet band is to render its choicest music.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Doyle, whose parents reside in the Eleventh ward, back of the old Methodist grave yard, was kicked in the face on Sunday by a horse. The little fellow was at play with the animal when the accident occurred. Although seriously injured, hopes are entertained for his recovery.

J. J. BENITZ'S CONCERT.—The grand concert tendered to Mr. J. J. Benitz will take place on Thursday evening, September 29th, at Masonic Hall. On the occasion he will be assisted by the best local talent, including several amateurs. The affair promises to be most successful. The tickets are for sale at Meilor & Hoene's and Harr & Knake's music stores, and at C. Sheyheyden's jewelry store, No. 130 Smithfield street.

A LARGE SUN FLOWER.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. David Pentz, of East Liberty, a mammoth sun flower, measuring seventeen and a half inches in circumference. The stalk on which it grew measured four inches at its base. There grew from the stalk two feet from the ground a bunch of diminutive flowers, the largest of them measuring only an inch and a half in diameter. The leaves were also very large, one of them measuring eighteen inches in diameter. This is the largest flower we ever saw, and is nearly if not quite as large as those grown in California.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About the hour of two o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. William A. Ahl, druggist, on the corner of Penn and Fulton streets, was called up by the sound of the night-bell. On opening the store door to ascertain the cause of the call, half a dozen colored men entered. They called for some trifling compound, and whilst the doctor was preparing it, the gang made the most hurried of a number of bottles of choice perfumery, to the value of from seven to ten dollars. As the parties are known, they will soon be run to and exposure by calling promptly and settling the matter.

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THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Large Attendance of Visitors.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Increased Entries and Increased Interest in the Fair.

Continuation of Description of Articles on Exhibition.

The Fair yesterday presented a decided improvement over the first day, as numerous entries were made in the departments which were lacking. Floral and Vegetable Halls and the stock pavilions received large accessions. A marked improvement was noticeable in all the other departments, and the success of the exhibition is assured beyond doubt.

The arrival of the Menagerie created quite a stir, and the show was largely patronized during the day. Numerous side shows were also put in operation, and the entire grounds presented a very lively appearance. Several thousand visitors were present, and the number will undoubtedly be largely increased to-day.

The judges in the various classes reported for duty yesterday, and to-day they will enter upon an examination into the merits of the articles competing for premiums.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S ADDRESS.

It was nearly three o'clock when Governor Geary, staff and escort, arrived upon the grounds. On reaching the platform, he was welcomed by the officers of the fair, and introduced to the assemblage in a few brief remarks by Judge F. H. Collier. The Governor then spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—When I look at the vast assemblage around me, I am reminded that it is partly composed of active, enterprising and intelligent citizens of Ohio, New York, Virginia and other sister States, who may be exhibiting and competing, assembled upon Pennsylvania soil, and mingling with her citizens in the hallowed association of a common brotherhood and a common nationality. And, fellow-citizens of those States, I am sure the heart of every Pennsylvanian present beats with joy at your presence, and that every tongue will join me in bidding you a most sincere and hearty welcome. I hope your sojourn in the great industrial centre of Pittsburgh will be mutually agreeable, and that this superb exhibition may be regarded as a place for mutual instruction and mutual improvement.

The occasion and the purpose of our assembling here to-day are attractive and important in every respect they can be presented for consideration. We have come in the spirit of peace, and in the cause of industry, to exchange ideas on the subject of labor; to compare results produced by each other, and to exhibit to each other the improvements we have made in the various branches of industry. Noble objects than these could not surely command the attention of any people.

Composed of farmers, inventors, mechanics and scientific men, means business, means something more than mere pleasure. Men of the work performed by each of the great subdivisions of the country's industry. Here mind is brought into contact with mind, and here experience meet's experience, to exchange thought for thought, to compare ideas, and by free discussion arrive at conclusions on which the present strength and future glory of the country may rest. Who that looks upon the magnificent scene before me in this spirit, I cannot but congratulate the managers and projectors of this exhibition upon the high success it has attained, and join in the hope that those who look for its future progress may have their most ardent anticipations fully realized.

The first impression produced by an exhibition of this character, is admiration for the region of country in which it is situated, and it teaches that there is a reciprocity between the agriculturist and the mechanic which must be maintained to insure the highest results. Before the mechanic arts in this country had attained any degree of perfection, agriculture was but an insignificant part of our business. Great fortunes were not usually accumulated by its pursuits. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, the raising of cotton was not profitable; but after the practicability of that great invention was established, cotton could command a price equal to that of gold, and became a royal staple of wealth, and exercise royal prerogatives all over the civilized world. So, too, with other great inventions in connection with agriculture—the seeder, the reaper, the thresher, the corn planter, and the thousand other invaluable results of inventive genius, all of which have, and will, by the combination of mind and muscle, in charms and agriculture, add to the power and functionality of incomparable glory and greatness. Your presence here to-day is the proof of what I declare. You are here representing different great States—each an empire of wealth, as impressible in material resources as they are irresistable in other influences.

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Inaugural ceremony. Whatever concerns the honor of this State and the welfare of the Union always commands my hearty co-operation. Our agricultural and mechanical interests underlie our national and social existence. Hence the importance of the exhibition, and the gratification I have for congratulating you on its magnificence and promised success.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the party left the stand, and, the military arriving shortly thereafter, the Governor and staff took position at the head of the column and marched over the fair grounds, after which the parade was dismissed, and the distinguished party were escorted to dinner.

THE DISPLAY ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Leaving the military display we now turn to the display of exhibitors:

PATENT HOT BED AND GREEN HOUSE SASH.

Messrs. Cridge & Sons, of Allegheny City, have placed on exhibition a very valuable invention. It is the hot bed and green house sash. The superior advantages of the sash may be summed up briefly as follows: Glass inserted without putty; held firmly by adjustable bars and wedges; wedges press so tight as to make a glass and pine joint; in the event of glass breaking, where one has to be opened, broken pane taken out and a good one substituted; hot beds can be ventilated without raising sash, and when the season is over the glass can be taken out and boxed up. The sash can be sent to the East and West Indies or any part of the world in safety, and set up with the touch of the elbow, and step to "the music of the corn," and march on.

UNDER THE STARRY BANNER OF OUR COUNTRY

In one unbroken phalanx. The dazzling stars of our ornamental course, sacred as Promethean fire, is allied to the purple and crimson of the stated, cotton could command a price equal to that of gold, and became a royal staple of wealth, and exercise royal prerogatives all over the civilized world. So, too, with other great inventions in connection with agriculture—the seeder, the reaper, the thresher, the corn planter, and the thousand other invaluable results of inventive genius, all of which have, and will, by the combination of mind and muscle, in charms and agriculture, add to the power and functionality of incomparable glory and greatness. Your presence here to-day is the proof of what I declare. You are here representing different great States—each an empire of wealth, as impressible in material resources as they are irresistable in other influences.

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PARADE AND REVIEW.

Procession of the Military of the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania—The Review by Gov. Geary and Staff at Union Park—Speech of Gov. Geary—Presentation of Medals.

The grand review of the military of the Eighteenth Division by General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, took place, as announced, at Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday, and was pronounced by everybody a decided success. His Excellency and party arrived in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, as we announced in our columns, and at early dawn the military hereabouts were stirring and preparing vigorously for the review, which event the members of each company have been looking forward to with great interest. The people also manifested a great deal of interest in the matter, and long before the hour for the forming of the procession, the streets along which it was to pass were crowded, and when it did pass, the throng was immense. The day was a most beautiful one, which fact added greatly to the display. All along the route of procession flags, banners, &c., were flung to the breeze, and the Governor and staff were located, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

The Heath Zouaves passed next, the Iron City Band and drum corps playing a lively tune, and the men making a much quicker step than the Grays.

Under the music of the St. Cecilia Cornet Band, the Second Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Walton Bines passed next.

As each battalion of the troops passed, the Governor and staff took position in the center of the field, and after they had passed fell in behind.

The next battalion to be reviewed by battalion, and marched forward to where the Governor and his party were stationed.

The Duquesne Grays battalion came up behind the first, and the third did the same.

Major Gen. Reynolds then issued a few commands to the troops, after which Governor Geary made an address.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

His Excellency stated that it afforded him no ordinary pleasure at being able to behold before him citizens transformed into soldiers and national defenders, and he thought

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Temperance Meeting.

An unusually interesting meeting of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Temperance Association was held last night at the "Home," Duquesne Way. Brief and stirring addresses were made by Yardley Warner, a minister of the Society of Friends, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Carr, and others. At the close of the meeting several persons signed the pledge. The audience comprised several ladies, and more than one of our representative citizens. The musical exercises at these meetings are conducted by Prof. Edwin Sharp, a gentleman whose musical abilities and culture are far beyond the average. We commend this society to the countenance and support of all our citizens who are interested in the cause of sobriety, good order, peaceable communities and general progress. We should be glad to see a more wide-spread interest manifested in its operations by our citizens generally. If deserves well at their hands, for its curative and preventive agencies in the matter of this great question of Temperance.

THE MENAGERIE.—Van Amburgh's Menagerie arrived in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, and its route to Iron City Park attracted considerable attention. The exhibition in the fair ground commenced yesterday afternoon and will continue until Tuesday evening. The collection of animals in Van Amburgh's Menagerie is noted for the unusual size and completeness comprised therein, and in it, no less than for its unexampled magnitude, and has been pronounced by the press, in all cities where it has exhibited, as the most interesting zoological displays ever seen in this country. Van Amburgh & Co., in the whole course of their very successful business career, have never offered at one time so many novel and thoroughly original attractions as they present at this time. There is no circus connected with this Menagerie.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Brereton mansion and the fine grounds surrounding it, will be sold at public sale at half past two to-day. No more desirable location can be found than this. The building is large, fitted up with all modern improvements, and surrounded by beautiful grounds and shrubbery. The sale will be held on the premises, opposite the Iron City Park, and persons desiring a home is being held. No better chance will, probably, offered to men of means to secure a homestead in the suburbs of the city. Examination of the assessments were collected and disbursed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual religious exercises Rev. W. Reeves, from the Committee on Publishing Interests submitted a report as follows:

In view of the proposed changes in the editorial department of the *Methodist Recorder*, the Committee on Publishing Interests, by virtue of the duties devolving upon them during the present year. He felt happy at coming here to congratulate our soldiers on the success that had attended their efforts in organizing the militia, and at the generous and unanimous manner in which they have always manifested a desire and appeared ready and willing to provide every possible means for the preservation of the Union. The Governor then referred to the late war, saying that the flag was the true, grand, and spirit upon, and he stated that, although it seemed as if every loyal heart came to the rescue, still all the men are coming 20 years after Father Abraham," sounded throughout the entire length and breadth of the Union. So also of the late rebellion. The flag was raised its hydra head against our established institutions.

The Governor, continuing, said that the military sun had now risen fairly, and its effulgence he was sure would be felt by all. At present there are now about three hundred volunteer companies organized, and he must do not hesitate to express the conviction that as the organization of the militia progressed further and further he found a bold champion of the truth, and the peer in every respect of any religious portion of the militia of the State or country.

Resolved, Believing that the circulation of the *Methodist Recorder* among our people is the most effective method of scattering light and information on the subject of the principals which underlie our organization as a religious body, we hereby pledge ourselves that during the first year, we will labor in all in our power to increase its circulation.

Resolved, That we believe that the interest that our publishing interests would be greatly benefited by being removed from their present location to Pittsburgh's centre, where the great business and literary cities of the country, and we hereby recommend to the General Conference the consideration of the question of removal.

The report instructing the delegates to the General Conference to vote for the restoration of the word "Episcopal" to the name of the church was discussed with considerable spirit. The subject was postponed for one year, when it will again come before the conference free to act in the premises.

The "Review of Methodist Episcopal Quarterly Conferences," a pamphlet by Rev. T. H. Colhoner, was endorsed and recommended by the Conference as eminently adapted to the times.

The report was adopted.

Several fraternal letters were received from the President and Secretary of the Kentucky Conference, and also from the Bishop of Philadelphia. The President of the Conference was authorized to communicate them to the fraternal greetings of the Pittsburgh Conference.

EVENING SESSION.

Conference re-assembled in the evening, and was opened with religious exercises.

The following resolution was offered by Prof. McKeever, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the appearance of the new publication, the organ of Brother Alexander Clark, entitled "Workday Christianity," believing, as we do, that it is by evangelistic and Christian literature of the day. The tendency of the work is to dignify labor by showing that Christ was a workman, and he was common and noble, and at the same time to assist the mind in drawing inferences from the facts of Christ's history concerning the common duties of life. It teaches us how clearly we may see God in everything around us, and how to imitate our heavenly Father Himself, the first and great Workman, is associated with us in all the duties of life. We therefore commend this book to every one who desires to educate the heart and head, as well as the hands, of the young and old, and especially every day Christian.

Rev. J. Robison, from the Committee on Pastoral Boundaries, reported the following appointments for the conference year, which was adopted:

First Church, Pittsburgh, T. McKeever.
Second Church, Pittsburgh, F. A. Day.
Third Church, Pittsburgh, J. Hier.
Fourth Church, Pittsburgh, to be supplied.
Fifth Church, Pittsburgh, R. C. Sutton.
First Church, Allegheny, W. Collins.
Second Church, Allegheny, J. H. Hull.
First Church, Birmingham, G. Scott.
Birmingham, G. G. Westfall.
Sharpsburgh, F. H. Colhouer.
New Brighton, to be supplied.
Beaver Falls, to be supplied.
Johnstown, E. D. Ridgway.
Hollidaysburg, J. L. Simpson.
Elizabeth and Bellevue, James Robison.
Washington, to be supplied.
Connellsville, W. Reeves.
Amity and Waynesburg, W. H. Griffith.
Charleroi and Brookville, D. H. Myers.
Ohio Circuit, J. R. Lucas.
Manchester, John Cowl.
Cherry Valley, H. Davis.
Susquehanna, W. C. Wilson.
Bridgewater, to be supplied.
Brownsville, S. F. Crowther.
Uniontown, J. D. Downy.
Bethel, to be supplied.
Cassville, J. M. Mason.
Clearfield, J. Clary.
Monongahela, R. Lalsley.
Webster, W. McCormick.
Harrisburg, to be supplied.
Buchanan, H. Sivlter.
Palatine, D. R. Helmick.
Patriot, to be supplied.
Independence, D. R. Helmick.
Wayne, J. W. Conaway.
Lewis, M. Lee.
Stahlstown Mission, D. Co'elough.
Bakerstown Mission, to be supplied.
Youngstown Mission, to be supplied.
Welshburg Mission, R. A. Brindley.
Morgantown Mission, John Gregory.
Pleasant Hill Mission, J. J. Wood.
Alex. Clark, Editor *Methodist Recorder*.
G. R. McElroy, Professor at Adrian College.
Z. Ragan, Post Chaplain U. S. A., Wyoming Territory.

G. Brown, J. W. Rutledge and H. Lucas, superannuated.

D. J. K. Eine and Alex. Patton, withdrawn by certificate.

The usual appointments at their own request—W. Evans, E. Mathersand H. B. Knight, left without appointment. H. B. Taggart, J. R. Wood, W. J. Sheehan and H. J. Fricke, etc.

Unstationed list—W. H. Phipps, C. P. Jordan and A. E. Luty.

The usual resolution of thanks to the Trustees of the Church, and friends who entertained the Conference; also the railway companies who gave half fare tickets for the use of the members of the Conference were made.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, Conference adjourned to meet in Eldersville, Pa., on the first Wednesday in September, 1871.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Presentation of Reports—Appointment of Teachers—The Night Schools—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Fourth avenue.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Anderson was called to the chair.

The Secretary called the roll when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Hartman, Lauffman, Neckermann, Nobbs, Shaw, Sim, and Young.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Shaw moved to adjourn to the 20th inst. Not agreed to.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $15,550 55 had been drawn on the Treasurer during the preceding month. Report accepted and ordered to be filed.

The report of the Principal of the High School, showing the attendance of the pupils during the month, was presented. Twenty-five Dollars per month be allowed; and that the Board pay the rent of the room in addition as they deem best, provided that no teacher receive more than Fifty Dollars per month, and that a good piano be rented to see that no pupil who is in attendance at any public or private school, or is under the age of twelve years, or who is not employed during the day, be enrolled as a p